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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,727—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
R.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
S.M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
R.I.. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.I.. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
R.I.. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I.. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.I.. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
R.I.. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
R.I.. INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R.M.L., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company's
Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Mitis	2,820	450	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VONDOBONA	C. Bellet	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,293	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA		2,700	350	21st July 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
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Samson House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 25, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.	
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July	1896.
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August	"
BALAMB	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept.	"
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October	"
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st	"

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipped at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 7th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 2nd July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 20th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

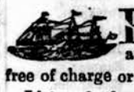
S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 4th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,



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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	3rd July.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to
EAST LONDON, MADEIRA,
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In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
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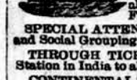
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 8th June, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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STOCKTAKING this year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have decided with a view to clearing their old stock, to offer to the Public
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A Large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIME-KEEPERS chiefly of their OWN MAKE in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Market Prices.
All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 per cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 50 to 55 per cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual guarantee.
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MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY
on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

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WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.
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THURSDAY, JULY 2ND, AT 9-30 P.M.
FRIDAY, „ 3RD, AT 9-30 P.M.

GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, JULY 4TH, AT 4 P.M.

MISS ANNIE MAY ABBOTT,
THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET,
The greatest phenomenon since the Christian Era.
TWO HOURS of Inexplicable Mystery.
Food for Thought.
Interesting, Entertaining, and Amusing.
What is this mighty force that overcomes physical strength and baffles the scientific world?
Prices 1st Seats Rs. 3 Reserved.
2nd „ 2 „
Balcony, Pit 8 Ans. „
Plans and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.'s
Children Half Price. Soldiers as usual.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "KOHINUR," are informed that she will DISCHARGE in No. 10 BERTH, VICTORIA DOCK. They should present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and take DELIVERY of their CARGO as quickly as possible.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

(S. S. "VORTIGERN.")

THE S. S. "VORTIGERN," from MOULMEIN, has ARRIVED and is DISCHARGING in the Stream. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their CARGO as quickly as possible."

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
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TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BENA RUSTONJEE NAIQUIN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

SOKA BENA PHATARPAKARIN, daughter of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 28th day of March, 1896.
SOKA BENA PHATARPAKARIN,
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John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Molière—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit. d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur... vous qui etes savant, pourcuoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est ourieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etude, jaurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

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"The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Outcomes" (by F. Bonavia, M. D.) writes:—"Of the evil eye and the charms by which its power was broken, Dr. Bonavia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the trident we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Tridens' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xiii.); and that Mr. O'Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a masterpiece of research on symbols, should have been overlooked by him is difficult to understand."—"The Athenæum, July 30, 1892.

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CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.
REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.
THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—
Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A. "YES."
Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."
Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A. "YES."
Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."
Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

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BUGS,
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI,
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	[illegible]
Reserves and Rest	„	[illegible]
Deposits	„	[illegible]
Bankers Balances.....	„	11,770 5 6
Bills and Acceptances	„	17,540 [illegible]
Sundries	„	13,006 9 11
Total.....	Rs.	[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	[illegible]
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,85,145 [illegible]
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	[illegible]
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,79,128 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,73,908 [illegible]
Total.....	Rs.	[illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
12 Months at 4½ per cent. Per Annum.
9 do. 4 per cent. do.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

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41, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 5,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 10,000,000

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EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BOMBAY,

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 2-40m., 2-51. Low water 7-39m., 9-2a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
M. M. Company's s. s. Yara due to arrive, 4 a.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury, who are not serving in the case under trial, need not attend at the High Court this morning, but to-morrow (Wednesday), the 1st July, at 11 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Punani entered the dock on Saturday and the steamer Fultain left it on Saturday, and the steamer Strathness yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Sutlej and Dwarka entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Vindobona yesterday; the steamer Bhundara left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

RANGERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a game of hockey this evening, on the Cooperage, at 5-45. All members are requested to attend.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—A Geographical Contest, restricted to Asia, will be held at the rooms, at 8-30 o'clock, to-night (weather permitting). The meeting is open to all.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday), the 1st July.

THEFT AT GRANT ROAD.—Dinmahomed Shaik Rajah, who keeps a tea shop at Falkland Road, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 150 in currency notes and cash from under the mattress of his bed, during Saturday night. A man, named Rama, who had been staying with complainant, has suddenly disappeared.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, accompanied by seventy followers, carrying eighteen guns and four swords, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road station. His Highness has taken up his residence in Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji's bungalow, at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

COLLAPSE OF A STABLE.—On Sunday morning, an old and dilapidated one-storeyed house, formerly used as a stable, belonging to Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and situated at Dongree Street, collapsed. The stable had been lying vacant for a long time back, and its collapse was not fortunately attended with any personal injury. The Municipal authorities were informed of the occurrence.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Jijibai, a Hindu girl, aged eleven years, residing with her parents on the second floor of a house at Khoja Street, while throwing a basin of water out of a window, overbalanced herself and fell into the sweepers' gully, a distance of about thirty feet, sustaining a fracture of the collar bone and injury to the head. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now being treated.

BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAR.—Jairam Krotum, a cloth merchant, having his shop at Bhend Bazaar Road, has reported to the police that some time between the night of the 26th instant and the morning of the 28th idem, his shop, which has been kept closed during that period, had been broken into, an entrance having been effected by boring a hole in the back wall of the shop, and property, consisting of silk sarees, handkerchiefs, shirtings, Rs. 8 in cash, &c., in all collectively valued at Rs. 422, has been stolen.

SHRI RAMA'S NEW TEMPLE AT MATHERAN.—We have been requested by the Assistant Superintendent of the hill, one of the honorary secretaries to the Managing Committee of the above temple, to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 600 from Shet Vurjivandas Madhowdas towards its maintenance Fund, on condition that the interest thereof from accumulating be annually spent towards meeting the expenses, keeping the original sum intact. As further subscriptions are greatly needed towards this object, an appeal is made to charitably-disposed Hindu gentlemen. Contributions sent to the Assistant Superintendent at Matheran, or to Mr. Telbhowandas Vurjivandas, Bombay, will be promptly acknowledged.

SUICIDE OF A JEWISH GIRL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Colaba [illegible] the death of an unmarried Jewish girl, named Joshuah Rachel, aged 20 years. The deceased, it appears, came to Bombay from Baghdad, [illegible] about two years ago, in company with her mother and two brothers, arrived in Bombay from Calcutta in search of employment for herself and for her brothers. In the month of May deceased secured employment in the Bombay Telephone Company, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. She resigned her post on Tuesday last for future prospects. On Sunday, her mother took breakfast with a lady at Malabar Hill, when she asked that lady to give brokerage business to her sons, but she refused. On Sunday, deceased obtained some opium through her servant and took it, with the result that, yesterday morning, she was found dead in her bath-room. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SUSPICIOUS CASE OF THEFT.—Mahomed Syed Ebrahim, residing on the second floor of a house at Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police on Sunday morning that, on the previous night, he placed in a box currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 331, belonging to four men of his acquaintance, and having locked it, kept the key with him. About 6 o'clock, on the following morning, complainant went to Null Bazar, and on his return home in about an hour and a-half, found the box intact, but on opening it, discovered currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 235, the property of one Abdul Rehiman Baloo Meah, missing. The police on inquiry ascertained that when complainant left the house for Null Bazaar, there were eight persons in the room, and if the box was opened with a duplicate key, any one of them could possibly have done it; or if a theft had really been committed, the thief would not have left a portion of the amount, the property of three other men, in the box.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A EUROPEAN BARMAID.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Miss Josephine McAlden, of the Oriental Bar, Bellasis Road, appeared before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and filed an information against Mrs. Florence Heine, barmaid in the Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, charging her with cheating in respect of a gold bracelet of the value of Rs. 75. The complainant in her information stated that accused was in the habit of visiting her at the Oriental Bar, where she has been staying with her mother, who is the manageress of that place. During one of those visits, Mrs. Heine had proposed to the complainant to go with her and stay at the Fitzgerald Hotel, but she had refused the proposal. On Saturday afternoon, accused went to the Oriental Bar and asked complainant for a loan of her gold bracelet for a few minutes, as she said she wanted to see it. Complainant complied with her request, and after handing the bracelet to accused, went inside, and while she was busy, accused left the place, taking the bracelet with her. The object of taking away the bracelet was stated to be to cause disagreement between complainant and her mother. The magistrate granted a summons against the accused.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 27.

Lugard, Brig-Genl, Ms, Staff, to join, from England.
Lustington, Major, Ms, 1st Infy H C, from furlough, from England.
Drake, Capt, Ms, R H A, on duty, from England.
Waddell, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st Northampton Regt, from leave, from England.
Irwin, Lt-Col, Bo, 20th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Fleming, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S from leave, from England.
Orr, Lt-Col, Ho, Comt Dept, on duty, from Aden.
Foster, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 27.

Lugard, Brig-Genl, Ms, Staff, to join, to Madras.

JUNE 28.

Waddell, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st Northampton Regt, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Drake-Capt, Ms, R H A, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Knatchbull, Capt, Bo, Dist Recruiting Officer, off leave, to Poona.
Swiney, 2nd Lt, Bo, 20th Hussars, off leave, to Mhow.
Irwin, Lt-Col, Bo, 20th Hussars, off leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER AETILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th June, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m. All recruits and non efficients of last season are requested to attend these drills.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th June, 1896.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters on Wednesday next the 1st proximo at 8 p.m.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Football Club at Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.
Members of the Corps wishing to join the Club are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary Sergt-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, as early as possible.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the Sessions, yesterday, and tried the following case with the assistance of a Special Jury.

MURDER WITH SULPHURIC ACID.

Gayapersad Jamnadas, a member of the Purdesee caste, was charged with murder in causing the death of one Moorlidhur Rambux, a Rajput Bricklayer, by administering sulphuric acid to him, knowing it to be likely that he would thereby cause his death. Prisoner was also charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by administering sulphuric acid; and he was further charged, on the Coroner's inquisition, with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. S. Bayley, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Raikes conducted the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. James Mumford, foreman.

Mr. Brijmohun Lell.	Mr. A. Sharpe.
Mr. H Ramanah.	Mr. A. J. Agabeg.
Mr. J. E. Ezra.	Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola.
Mr. F. Bennett.	Mr. D. C. Athaide.

In addressing the jury, the Advocate-General said this case arose out of the circumstances attending the death of one Moorlidhur Rambux, who died in the Jamsetji Hospital on the 1st May last. The prisoner was charged with causing his death. The circumstances were as follow:—The deceased Moorlidhur lived with a woman, named Champa, in a room of a chawl in Portugese Lane. The prisoner lived in the same house. The deceased had been living with Champa in the same house some time before the prisoner came to reside there. For some days before his death, Moorlidhur had been suffering from a bad cough. On the morning of the 28th April last, the prisoner went into Moorlidhur's room, brought a bottle of medicine and a spoon, and in the presence of Champa, and her sister, put some sugar into the spoon, made a hollow in it, and poured some liquid out of the bottle he had brought, which he made Moorlidhur swallow. The latter felt a burning sensation in the throat and yelled out. Champa called a man named Manekial, who with great difficulty removed Moorlidhur to a doctor, and brought him back to the house with a powder and some medicine. The powder and the latter medicine were administered, and produced vomiting. Later the same day, the prisoner again came into Moorlidhur's room and was told by Champa that some medicine had been brought from a doctor and given to Moorlidhur. Prisoner said they had done wrong, and that he would give some antidote.—Prisoner then brought another bottle of medicine. He poured into some sugar in the spoon the same medicine he had given in the morning, adding to it a few drops from the second bottle he had brought, and made Moorlidhur swallow it. The latter again complained of a burning sensation in the throat and yelled out. Dr. Heims was called and gave some medicine. Deceased was also seen by a native doctor, but he got much worse, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died. He was examined by the House Surgeon, who formed sulphuric acid in the bottle which the prisoner had brought in the morning; and the contents of the stomach were found by Dr. Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, to contain sulphuric acid. The jury would find upon the evidence that the death of Moorlidhur was caused by sulphuric acid. The main question would be whether the jury were satisfied upon the evidence that the prisoner administered the medicine. If they were, then the next question would be, with what intent the prisoner administered it? Whether he did so with the intention to cause death? It was difficult to see with what other intention the sulphuric acid could have been administered.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Champa, woman, said she knew the deceased Moolidhur Rambux, in whose keeping she had been living for four years. For the last twelve months preceding the death, they had been living in a house in Portuguese Lane. She knew the prisoner Gayapersad since they went to live in the house. Prisoner lived in the room next to witness's, and asked her to leave Moorlidhur and live with him. He spoke to her in this manner two are three times. The last time was about a month or a month and a-half before Moorlidhur's death. She told him not to crack jokes with her in this way. Witness knew that Moorlidhur died in hospital on the 1st May. He had been ill 20 or 25 days previously. He was suffering from cough during that time, but attended to his work as a bricklayer. Four days before his death, Moorlidhur was in his room, when the prisoner came into the room, about 6 a.m. Moorlidhur, in answer to the prisoner, said he was suffering from a bad cough. Prisoner said "pass the night any how. I will give you some medicine in the morning." The next morning, prisoner came and asked witness to give [illegible] was for medicine he was going to fetch witness, [illegible] room. In a short time, he returned with a medicine bottle and a brass spoon. By his direction, witness went and brought a pice worth of sugar and gave it to the prisoner, who put some of it into the spoon, made a hole in the sugar, and poured some of the medicine into the spoon. He then raised it up with a match, and seizing Moorlidhur by his chin, poured the liquid into his mouth. Moorlidhur complained of feeling a burning sensation. They began to shout out and cry. Prisoner left the medicine and the spoon there, and walked away. Witness called Manekial, who lives in the same house. They had a conversation, and Manekial carried Moorlidhur down-stairs on his back, and then to a gogry. After some time, he brought back Moorlidhur with the bottle which prisoner had brought, another larger bottle, and a powder. Manekial told witness how to administer the powder and the medicine in the larger bottle, and witness did as directed. She gave the powder about two hours before the medicine. Moorlidhur vomited twice, that is before and after taking the medicine. The prisoner came there the same day while witness, her sister, Champa, and Manekial were there. In answer to prisoner, witness said that Moorlidhur was worse and had a burning sensation in the throat. Prisoner said "Dont be afraid, I will give an antidote." Witness said she had given doctor's Medicine. Prisoner said "why did you give doctor's Medicine; I am going to give an antidote." Prisoner then went and brought another bottle of Medicine. Witness saw prisoner, gave him the bottle he had brought in the morning. Prisoner poured some of it into the sugar in the spoon, and poured two drops out of the new bottle he had brought. Moorlidhur swallowed the mixture, but as he coughed at the time, half of the medicine fell upon his lips and upon the chudder. The lips and the chudder were burnt by the mixure that fell down. Moorlidhur said he felt a burning sensation, and he shouted. Prisoner went away, leaving both his bottles behind in the room. Moorlidhur got worse and worse. Witness fanned him and gave him milk and ice. At witness's request, Manekial went and fetched Dr. Heims. Moorlidhur complained to him of feeling a burning sensation. Manekial went with the doctor and returned with some liquid medicine, which was administered to Moorlidhur as directed. He vomited, but got worse. Dr. Helms attended the following day, Thursday. Moorlidhur continued to complain of a burning sensation. Some other medicine was administered, but Moorlidhur continued in the same state. Late that night, witness sister brought a police havildar, with whom witness was acquainted. He remained there till 9 o'clock the following morning. On Friday, he brought a native doctor, named Roghojee Premjee, who saw Moorlidhur, shook his head, and said the case was hopeless. Raghowjee gave two powders to be administered in honey. Witness gave one powder, which produced vomiting. Witness sent again for the police havildar, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, and with him took Moorlidhur to the Jamsetjee Hospital. She had taken the prisoner's first bottle, and she gave it to the doctor. At 4 o'clock that afternoon, a magistrate came to the hospital and took Moorlidhur's declaration. The latter died shortly afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes: Moorlidhur left no money in the room, but he had some gold ornaments on his person. I was at a distance when the magistrate took down the declaration, and heard a little of it. Deceased was ill for about 25 days. He was a Rajput by caste, and was a flesh-eater. Shortly before these occurrences, deceased had gone to a doctor, named Jamnadas for opening medicine. He was not then suffering from fever.

Was your sister Ram Piari in the keeping of the prisoner?—Never.

Was she in the keeping of the deceased before you?—Yes.

Was the prisoner joking with you when he asked you to go into his keeping?—Yes, he was joking.

There was no ill feeling on account thereof?—No.

There was no ill feeling between the prisoner and you, or between the prisoner and the deceased?—No, there was no ill feeling. Since the time the accused began to crack jokes with me, an ill feeling did arise, and then I complained to the landlord in consequence.

The landlord was examined as a witness before the coroners?—Yes.

And he said the reason for your wishing to change your room was that another concubine lived in the room next to your room?—No, I did not hear him say so, nor did I make a complaint to him to that effect. There was no label or paper on the bottle the prisoner brought. I did not ask him where he got the bottle from. He brought the spoon with him; he did not go out to fetch it.

Did it not occur to you that the steaming thing that you saw was not a fit thing to put into a person's mouth?—No, it did not occur to me then, I had no malice in my mind.

When did Moorlidhur cry out?—He cried out as soon as the medicine reached his throat.

Did he put his hand to his throat at once?—Yes, he did. Before Moorlidhur yelled out, the prisoner had left the room.

Did it not strike you as suspicious?—No.

He had no pain before, and the pain came on as soon as the medicine was taken, and yet it did not strike you that it was caused by the medicine?—No, I was confused.

Did you tell Manekial that the pain was caused by the medicine?—No, I did not tell him so. My suspicions were aroused when I saw the medicine burn holes in the chudder and the bundee. I wondered what medicine it could be that burned holes in the clothes.

Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was examined as to the state in which he found the deceased at the Jamsetjee Hospital. He was suffering from spasms, but was conscious and able to make his declaration.

The Advocate-General read the declaration to the jury, omitting a portion which Mr. Raikes objected to.

Ram Piari, said she was the sister of Champa. Moorlidhur died at the hospital on Friday. On the preceding Monday, witness went to her sister's room and stayed there overnight, as Moorlidhur was ill. The following morning prisoner came into the room with a medicine bottle and a spoon, and made the deceased swallow some of the medicine. The deceased felt a bearing sensation in the throat and yelled out. Witness corroborated the evidence of Champa as to the rest of the occurrences.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes: Moorlidhur brought me from my native country to Bombay. He had kept me before he kept my sister. I never was in the keeping of the prisoner. I consider him to be my brother and my father. (A laugh.)

Did the prisoner keep the bottle and the spoon there when he left?—Yes, he corked the bottle, and said "keep the bottle and the spoon there."

Did he take away the match with which he stirred the mixture?—I don't know what he did with the match. He must know.

Manekial Munmohundas, who resided in the same house with the prisoner and the deceased near Funaswady, knew the prisoner, who about a year ago used to sell perfumes, but was doing nothing since then. On the morning of the 28th April last, on hearing cries, witness went into the deceased's room. Champa showed him a small bottle, containing a dark fluid, out of which the prisoner had given deceased some quantity to swallow. Witness took deceased to Dr. Helms' dispensary, at Girgaum. The deceased showed the small bottle to Dr. Hlems, who, however, did not examine the medicine, but said it should not be given any more. After giving corroborative evidence, the witness said the police searched the prisoner's room on the 1st May and found the big bottle before the court.

At this stage, the court adjourned until 11 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, when Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Vice-President presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new member was announced:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, High Court, Bombay.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors: To the Museum.—From Veterinary Major J. Mills—Two shoes worn by the people of Bundelkhand, C. I.; also a model of a Singalese fishing boat. To the Library.—From Wien.—Mittheilungen der-Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Band XXVI. Heft 1. From Berlin.—Zeitschrift Wien der Gesellschaft. Fur Erdkundezu-Berlin Band XXX, 1895, No. 6. From the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, Journal, Vol. LXIV, Part 1, No. 4, 1895. From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Journal, Vol. XXV, No. 4. From Paris.—Melusine Tome VIII., No. 1. From Berlin—Zeitschrift Fur Ethnologie for 1895, Heft VI.

The Hon. Secretary then read an interesing paper by Rev. S. M Zwemer Bahrein, Persian Gulf, on the Star-worshippers of Mesopotamia.

According to the author of the paper along the lower Euphrates and Tigris their dwell an interesting people known as Sabeans, whose origin is lost in obscurity. They are isolated by creed, cult, and a language of their own. They love their isolation and do not intermarry with strangers. They do not communicate to foreigners anything about their religion. They turn to the North Star when they pray. They sacrifice pigeons to the Polar Star. They partake of a sacred bread during certain prayers. The paper then gave a number of interesting details about some of their ceremonies.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper, and the customary compliment to the chair concluded to business of the meeting.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s. s. Afghan, Captain R. Barton, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Moje, reports having had first part fine weather, and later part fresh westerly wind and high sea. The s. s. Vertigern, Captain A. Erskine, which reached here on Sunday, from Moulmein, met with moderate monsoon. The s. s. Tauras, Captain T. C. Wold, which arrived here, to-day, from Rangoon, had strong monsoon [illegible] in the Bay of Bengal, and thick [illegible] off the port. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Vindobona, Captain Charles Bellen, which came in to-day, from Kobe, encountered high sea, strong westerly south-west winds and cloudy weather.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes

392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jaminadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

1-95—Payne G and S—Haji Kassum Haji Gani and others vs Haji Ismail Bawa and another—Chalk W and S—Part heard.

5-96—Balkrishna V N K—Tribhovan Virchand vs Hansraj Savchand—Mulaland M.

Postponed Long Causes.

279-95—M H Khan—(for pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhoy vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—M N Sakiatwalla—Part heard.

543-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Guni and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Payne G and S.

551-88—Hiralal and M—Cursondas Govindjee vs Vandravandas Purshotumdas and another—Mulljee and R, and Little and Co.

385-95—Jehangir Dorabjee—Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Gool Mahomed and others—Chinis M and M, in person, and Craigie Land O.

571-94—J G Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff.

423-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnabai vs Visondas Ruttonchand—Little and Co.

505-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnadas Toolsidas vs L W G Rivett Carnac and another—Little and Co.

437-95—Daphtary and F—Vallabhy Anant Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhar and others—Little and Co.

5-96—Daphtary and F—Nanchund Jaubhai and another vs Chunilal Munsookh—Munsookhlal D and J.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

699-93 M H Khan Foozludin bin Cumroodin vs Aushabai and others Crawford B and Co

567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Consent Decree.

125-96—Chitnis M and M—Vithaldas Balwant Chitnis and others vs Mulchand Veerchand and another—Janardhan and A.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

250-96—Nanu and H—Goolmukhrai Ramsamal and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai Hemabhai—Mathubhai and J—Part heard.

21-96—Jadeshar H and D—Dewraj Tookersey and others vs Bhoja Jetha—Mulla and M.

247-96—Chaik W and S—Baijnath Kissendas and another vs Gokuldhand Modiram and others.

248-96—In person—Jetha Bhima and others vs Memon Abdul Latiff Hajee Allarakha—Tyabjee D and Co.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

19-96—In person—Syed Ahmed bin Sayed Ali vs Fatmabai and others—Part heard.

20-96—In person—Khamis Abdoola and another vs The British India S N Company—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

16-96—In person—Hajee Oomer Soomar vs Manockchand Kapurchand and others—Edgelow and G.

10-96—In person—Vitabai vs Vittoo Raghoe and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

632-95—In person—Anandji Damodhar Wagle vs Haward Bicknell—H Bicknell.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Moorarji Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

103-96—Chaik W and S—Khunderao Raojee vs Luxumon Raoji and others—In person.

3-95—Thakurdas D and C—Haji Saboo Sidik and another vs Piroha Maneckji—Roughton and B.

103-96—Balkrishna V N K—Hurischundra Vassoodevjee vs Shrimant Rajmanya Rajshri Parashramrao Shriniwasrao—Ardeshir H and D.

125-95—Chitnis M and M—Dattatrya Balwant Chitnis and others vs Mulchund Virchund and another—Janardhan and A.

149-96—Mulla and M—Mathuradas Canji vs Nensey Premjee and another—K J Mantri.

166-96—Mulla and M—Bhoja Jetha vs Dewraj Takersey and others—Ardeshir H and D.

188-96—Mansukhlal D and J—Chonilal Mansookh and others—Manchand Lalbai and others—Daphtary and F.

THE Newspaper Society in England has remitted to a Committee to consider and prepare a scheme for establishing a Company, for the mutual insurance of newspaper offices. It is considered probable that the publishing and printing trades will support, and unite in the formation of the Company, as there is great dissatisfaction with the excessive rating up by the Tariff Associations.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It lever irritates, and hence with its soothing and leasantly unfiying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

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CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB VS. ESPLANADE CRICKET CLUB.

THIS fixture was played on Sunday on the Maidan, and the Esplanade Club not having a very powerful team, the Elphinstonians had sent out only two first-class men and were not fully represented. Even these two men proved very strong for them. D. D. Kanga, the Parsee wicket-keeper and one of the most reliable bats, faced the attack of the Esplanade XI., and knocked up 47 runs in his usual neat style. He displayed the same form which has made him a terror on the Maidan for the last few years, and it is idle to say his recent illness or want of practice for some time had much effect for the worse on his cricket. Chalwala stood second in numerical value, his contribution being 23 runs. Sanjana, who is elected captain of the XI., more for his zeal and regularity than any other merit, allowed himself to be too frequently advised by his men on the field. He was one of those who managed to enter double figure, and scored 18. C. M. Patel, a left-hand colt of Presidency fame, carried his bat for 16, and displayed that coolness and discretion which leads to triumph in a game like that of cricket. S. P. Seervai played steadily, and in consort with Kanga so well dealt with the bowling of their opponents that it was difficult for some time to dissolve the partnership. Pochkhanawalla proved very useful in attack, and the first three Esplanade men succumbed to his slow deliveries. The Elphinstonians closed their innings when their score stood at 170 runs for 8 wickets.

The Esplanade XI. were not to be despised. They began right earnestly and put up 103 runs at the cost of 7 wickets, when it was time to draw stumps. Pagdiwala was the principal contributor, the board showing 33 to his credit. Masani, Shroff, and Photographer put together 20, 16, and 19 runs, respectively, but their successors not being fast scorers, the game ended in a draw. The scores were:—

ELPHISTONE C. CLUB.

S P Seerval, b Pagriwalla	14
D D Kanga, b Minocher	47
J H Chalvalla, c Shroff, b Minocher	23
J M Mehta, b Minocher	5
K K Seerval, c Panthakey, b Desai	15
M H Vajifdar, b Desai	11
M H Sanjana, b-b-w, b Desai	18
C M Patel, not out	16
S P Pochkhanawalla, did not bat	
B C Sethna, not out	3
M M Surty, did not bat	
Extras	18
Total	170

ESPLANADE C. CLUB.

B Photographer, b Pochkhanawalla	19
F Shroff, c Sethna, b Mehta	16
J Masani, b Pochkhanawalla	33
M Karanja, c and b Pochkhanawalla	3
P Photographer, b Chaiwala	3
F Daruwalla b Chalwala	3
J Pagriwalla, not out	33
B Panthakey, b Chalwala	0
P R Desai	
Minocher	did not bat
N Shroff	
Extras	6
Total	103

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTE CLUB.

The Parsee Gymkhana inaugurated their cricket season on Sunday with a match against the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute Club, which was played at Parel. Below are the scores and analysis:—

JIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTE CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R Pardiwala, not out	29		
D N Guard, b Mehta	13	b Mistry	4
J F Mistry, c b Davur, b Mistry	5	b R Mody	0
E J Janadia, run out	0	not out	19
R Vaisajgara, b Mehta	0		
J Machliwala, b Mistry	4	c M Davur b D Mody	1
J H Rajina, b Mistry	0		
M Ghandy, b Kharas	12		
R Bhaimunshi, b Kharas	3		
R S Nasikwala, c Herana b D Mody	5		
F Unwala, b D Mody	0		
Extras	17	Extras	13
Total	88	Total	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
K M Mistry	140	14	26	3
C M Davur	90	5	20	0
H M Mehta	55	4	14	2
D K Kharas	35	2	10	2
D C Mody	8	1	0	2

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

E N Davur, c Mistry b Rajina	23
R C Mody, c Machliwala b Vasaigara	12
K M Mistry, b Bhaimunshi	0
M C Davur, b Rajina	9
S R Spencer, b Bhaimunshi	13
R M H Mehta, run out	0
P M Hirana, c Nasikwala b Unwala	11
H E Sanjana, not out	22
D K Kharas, b Vasaigara	16
D C Mody, b Rajina	10
Extras	10
Total	127

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES C. C.

The Municipal Club played its first match last Saturday, and had for their opponents the Army and Navy Stores C. C. The former having won the toss, elected to bat, with the result that having scored 104 runs for 3 wickets, declared their innings closed. The Army and Navy, who then went in, were all despatched for 51 runs. The Municipal team won the match by 53 runs and 8 wickets. The following is the score:—

M. C. C.

M Wadya, b Lynn	22
G R Kirtikar, c and b Long	27
S M Kaka, b Lynn, c Walcott	16
N Daderkar, not out	17
E R Guzdar, not out	16
Extras	6
Total	104

A. AND N. S. C. C.

Simmons, c Guzdar, b Kaka	9
Taylor, c and b Kaka	0
Prescott, b Kaka	0
Long, b Kaka	4
Walcott, c Daderkar, b Wadia	3
Lynn, c Daderkar, b Kaka	17
Wilson, c and b Kaka	13
Menzie, b Daderkar	0
Haire, c and b Kaka	0
Smith, c and b Wadia	0
Perreira, not out	0
Total	51

LIBERALS VS. MARSE.

A cricket match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday between the Liberal Cricket Club, Esplanade and the "Marse Cricket Club, under the respective captainships of Mr. H. M. Vajiffar and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Mehta. The captain of the Liberal Club winning the toss elected to bat, and ran up the score to 75, the chief scorers being Mr. Patel and Mr. Vajifdar. Mr. Dhunjibhoy for the Marse Club bowled well on both innings. The Marse Club carried their score to 47, the chief scorers being Mr. Kentin and Mr. Dhunjibhoy. Mr. D. Seervai proved very conspicuous in bowling, and took nine wickets, and Mr. N. Lungrana took two wickets. The fielding of the Liberal Club was very attractive. The Liberal Club again went to bat and when the time was declared over, the score stood to the total of 102 runs with ten wickets down, the chief scorers being Mr. N. Lungrana and Mr. J. H. Writer, making 29 and 23 runs, respectively. Mr. H. Writer, though second in score, played a splendid game. In the second innings Mr. Dhunjibhoy proved a successful bowler.

A cricket match was played between the John Bright C. C. vs. the Liberal C. C. (Marine ground), which ended in a win for the latter by 40 runs. The Brights were much handicapped by the absence of four of their best players, who were doing battle in other clubs. Mr. Jehangir Lam and Mr. Belgaumwalla played a most correct, cricket, scoring 18 and 35, respectively.

THE UNION CRICKET CLUB FIXTURES.

June	14th	Sunday	Independent C. C.
	21st	"	Liberal C. C. (M L)
July	5th	"	Hindoo Gymkhana.
	12th	"	Parsee Gymkhana.
	25th	Saturday	Bombay Gymkhana.
Augt.	1st		Customs C. C.
	9th	Sunday	John Bright C. C.
	29th	Saturday	Municipal C. C.
	30th	Sunday	Sir J. J. P. B. Institution C. C.
Sept.	5th	Saturday	Army and Navy Co-operative Society C. C.
	6th	Sunday	Baronet C. C.
	26th	Saturday	Municipal C. C. (return).

THE explosion of a bom thrown into the midst of a Corpus Christi procession at Barcelona has caused the death of six persons and wounded about fifty others. Forty arrests have been made.

THE Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge, and the other Elder Brethren of Trinity House were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house on June 8. The Prince of Wales afterwards attended a special meeting of the council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, and presented to Mr. H. C. Burdett a large album containing photographs of the leading personages connected with the fund, in recognition of his services in the cause of philanthropy.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	27 42	26 87	29 20	27 89
Monday, June 29	0 0	0 8	0 5	0 3
Total..	27 42	26 95	29 25	27 92
Total fall to June 29, 1895	20 93	16 33	17 54	17 98
Total fall to June 29, 1894	23 17	17 55	17 67	16 97

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JUNE, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an an

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Gyos, per monsem	25 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

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No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

THE latest commercial telegrams received through Reuter's agency were noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	10,000	6,000	12,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	8,000	16,000	14,000
" " Continent	19,000	9,000	19,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,139,000	7,981,000	5,833,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,167,000	3,397,000	2,803,000
" " to Continent do.	2,184,000	3,167,000	2,237,000
" Stock in the Ports	250,000	111,000	333,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,150,000	3,344,110	2,867,290
" Surats	291,000	271,730	286,840

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	888,000	1,531,400	1,428,970
" London	6,000	8,000	9,000
American Afloat	30,000	60,000	34,000
East Indian "	17,000	28,000	11,000
Total ...	941,000	1,677,400	1,482,970
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 29-32d.	3 5-8d.	3 15-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 1-8d.	2 15-16d.	3 3-16d.
Difference ...	25-32d.	11-16d.	3-4d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,50,322
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,61,837
Other "	Inc.	"	31,13,908
Government Securities	Inc.	"	6,650
Other Authorised "	Unchanged.		
Loans "	Inc.	"	3,19,159
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	8,09,438
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	49,277
Cash	Inc.	"	29,54,854

A further increase of 29¼ lakhs, at 237 lakhs in the Cash Balance is disclosed by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, indicating still greater contraction in the trade demand for money. The addition to Private Deposits last week was three times as much as in the week preceding, while the Return again shows a material decrease in Bills Discounted; there was a small increase in Loans; but the net falling off in trade requirements is represented by some 36 lakhs, compared with a decrease of 26¼ lakhs in that direction in the previous week. In Government Deposits there was a decrease of over 5 lakhs in the aggregate at the Bank's head office and branches.

COTTON.—A further advance of Re. 1 per candy has taken place in this market here to-day, the feeling having been steady, and business for account of local spinners upon a moderate scale. Exporters have been almost out of the market, having bought only 100 Broach at Rs. 193; but the Mills have taken 1,400 bales, consisting of 300 Sheagaum, at Rs. 172½; 250 Wudwan, at Rs. 175-82; 200 each, of Bengal, at Rs. 160-65; and Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 185; and Khangaum, at Rs. 170; 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 185; and Barampore, at Rs. 179; and 50 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day with prices all unchanged, and only a small export business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,488 bales.
Wheat	2,919 cwts.
Linseed	4,894 "
Rapeseed	3,930 "
Groundnuts	936 "
Rice	3,740 "

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was slow and there were no Merchants' Bills offering. During the day, 1s. 2¼d. was easily obtainable for ready and forward Telegraphic; but at the close, the 1-32d. was lost, and we closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	2 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	"
Francs do.	1-50¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been week to-day on the settlement, and the cash rate receded to 109, at which the market closed, with the next settlement quoted at 108¾.

SHARES.—The movement in this market to-day has favoured sellers almost equally with buyers, and we note an advance of Rs. 35, in Western India; of Rs. 30, in Britannia; of Rs. 10 in Hindustan; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 25, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 20, in Soonderdass; of Rs. 15 each; in China, David, and Standand; of Rs. 10 each, in Central India, Empress, Manockji M. Petit, Oriental, and Sun; and of Rs. 2½, in Mazagon. In Miscellaneous Bombay-Burmah, are Rs. 125 higher in the first issue; and Rs. 50 in the second. Thacker and Co. have declined Rs. 6.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera 3 5-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 113¼
3 per cent. Rentes 101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 119⅜
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 64 9-16
Bar Silver 31 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 27.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Sydney arrived at Marseilles from Bombay on Sunday the 28th instant, at 1 p.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setes arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 25th instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 27th June, compared with the Statement of 20th June, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 20. Rs.	June 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	31,50,238	37,99,941
Do. do. at Branches	32,35,317	30,63,480
Other Deposits	3,62,58,317	3,93,72,295
Post Bills	9,035	9,035
Credits, undrawn	35,09,164	32,95,399
Rs...	6,43,52,106	6,67,40,150
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	81,36,790	81,43,440
Other authorised Securities	42,03,730	42,03,730
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	77,19,441	75,86,752
Loans do. do.	85,86,048	89,05,207
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,33,64,499	1,30,55,561
Dead Stock	4,03,450	4,03,456
Stamps and Stationery	18,515	18,740
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	6,65,933	7,15,265
Cash	2,07,53,655	2,37,08,509
Rs...	6,43,52,106	6,67,40,150

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 28.

10 p.m. ... 82·8

MONDAY, JUNE 29.

6 a.m. ... 82·3
10 a.m. ... 84·9
2 p.m. ... 86·5
4 p.m. ... 85·3

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 13th June 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	782	782	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	35,621	39,084	...	3,463	79,639	...
Parcels, &c.	55,085	50,099	4,986	...	...	10,013
Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other earnings	3,731	8,564	...	4,830	...	19,205
Total for week	94,437	79,747	...	3,310	...	...
Aggregate	2586787	2589366	...	...	50,491	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASSELS—June 23, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev J W Cassels, Chaplain, H M I Service, of a son.
MITCHELL—June 24, at Madras, the wife of Cecil C Mitchell, "Madras Mail Office," of a daughter.
ORCHARD—June 21, at Sherfield, Simla, the wife of D G Orchard, Burma Police, of a daughter.
PEARD—June 15, at Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon-Major H J Peard, A M S, of a daughter.
WALLACE—June 24, at Morningside, Murree, the wife of Major A Wallace, 27th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DICKINS—ROBINSON—June 24, at Holy Trinity, Yercaud Shevaroy Hills, by the Rev J F Spencer, Charles S Dickins, of Arcadia, Nasalore, to Ellen Mary (Nellie) Robinson, daughter of D S Robinson, Esq, of The Firs, Yercaud.

DEATHS.

CODRINGTON—June 22, at Dera Ismail Khan, of heat apoplexy, Captain E M Codrington, 3rd Sikh Infantry.
RAMSAY—June 22, at West Downs, Ootacamund, of malarial fever, Norman Stuart Ramsay, eldest son of General Ramsay, Polyampara Estate, Nelliampathy, aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1896.

THE caste system is not so peculiar to India as is commonly supposed. It is true that the poor human creature, trying to live his life as best he can in other countries, is not provided with a caste system of divine origin which would satisfy his cravings to know the why and wherefore of the institution, by the indisputable fact that the priestly caste came forth ready made from Brahma's eyebrow, the soldier from his omnipotent arm, and the Sudra, from his foot. Nor has he invented or evolved as complete a caste organisation as that which exists and apparently has always existed in Aryan India. He has not thought of elaborating caste rules, regulating his conduct, and appointing a Punchayat to take cognisance of infringements of the unwritten law, with resort to caste meetings to apportion penalties or decree expulsion. But something analogous to these specially Indian arrangements is to be found amongst communities who have never heard of India; and what is of more importance for the central idea, perhaps it would be more accurate to say, the *raison d'etre* of the caste system, namely, mutual aid in the exigencies of life, is far more generally diffused amongst mankind than is commonly supposed. Prince Kropotkin goes so far as to affirm—he has even the audacity to go so far as to prove—that associations for mutual aid and support, which is connoted in India by the Portuguese word caste, prevails amongst barbarians, amongst savages, and even amongst animals. The horse, the elephant, cattle, the dog, the beaver, the bee, the ant, most birds have found the necessity and the advantage of acting together in the search for food and water, for defence against predatory enemies. Some combine their efforts to store food for seasons of scarcity; others to build habitations in which all live in common, outsiders being vigorously excluded. The principle of the caste is—mutual aid and support *inter se*—jealous exclusion of strangers even of the same race. The author of the series of Mutual Aid papers, the first of which appeared in the *Nineteenth* [illegible], has just completed his comprehensive summary in an article which shows the universality of Mutual Aid amongst Modern Men; a fitting sequel to the two articles devoted to the study of the same phenomenon in the Mediæval City, which the Modern Military State did its best to suppress and ruin. Successive conquerors have been merciful to India in this, that they have respected the village community. But for ages the efforts of the State in Europe have been directed to its destruction. When the task had been well-nigh accomplished, the French Revolution and all that followed resulted in a reversal of the process not in France only, but throughout the Continent. Even in Russia nearly two-thirds of the land of that vast Empire is the property of the Mir—the self-governed village community. In the United Kingdom thirty years ago, the rural population had become divorced from the soil. Since then the State has seen reason to endeavour to reverse the process, and in Ireland and in the Crofter districts of Scotland steps have been taken to give the small farmers a legal status before denied.

Throughout Europe, as Prince Kropotkin has abundantly proved, in spite of all the efforts to stamp out the village community and the tradition of popular claims to a share in the soil, the lives of the peasants remained permeated with the habits and customs of mutual help and support. When the laws against rural associations were abrogated, societies and unions for various purposes became general, the tendency being to restore some semblance of the old village communities. In Germany the Gemeinde or village communities holding the land in common, have shown great intelligence and enterprise in combining with neighbours to purchase artificial manures wholesale from the manufacturers, so that they may be sure of the quality, and obtain the quantity, required at a reasonable rate. A further development is the raising of a fund for steam threshing machines, which thresh the corn of each Gemeinde in turn at a minimum expense. Village syndicates on a similar system are also popular in France and Switzerland. In Russia the Mirs have in many instances continued to carry out important drainage works, extensive embankments and the like to secure large tracts of country against flood and drought. All the villagers turn out and labour gratuitously to carry out improvements never contemplated in former days. The advantage of such undertakings for the rescue of Russian agriculture from the ruinous depression of which the famines were in part the outcome is inculcated on the rural population by societies formed amongst the educated classes for the diffusion of a knowledge of modern means and methods throughout the country. This again is an instance of aid given spontaneously without fee or reward for the general good. The author laments, not without reason, the success of the modern State in destroying the guilds of the mediæval cities under which every artisan was also an artist, and master and man were more on an equality in their craft than they have ever been since. The cities and the guilds alike were deprived of self-government and jurisdiction. The properties of the guilds were confiscated, as the village lands had been. In England, this was accomplished by Henry VIII., his son Edward VI. making a clean sweep of whatever had been overlooked. The State undertook to regulate trade, to fix the number of threads in cloth, and the number of apprentices in each calling. Draconian laws that endured nearly to our own day prohibited any combination of workmen. The result was a general decay of trade and great poverty. Under Elizabeth, the out-of-works were directed by Act of Parliament to be grievously whipped and burned through the gristle of the right ear, unless some credible person took them in service. A second offence was punished by hanging. Industry did not recover the suppression of the guilds and the ruin of the mediæval cities until the introduction of steam gave rise to the factory system. Prince Kropotkin holds that the developments which marked the close of the last century, were delayed by the suppression of the guilds, giving as one argument in support of that view that Watt had to wait for twenty years before he could get workmen of sufficient skill and intelligence to make the fittings with the fineness and accuracy indispensable for the successful working of a steam engine. Men of the requisite qualifications for the most difficult work in metal could have been found easily in the time when the guilds flourished.

In spite of repressive legislation of the harshest kind enforced with the greatest rigour, the working men of Europe retained the faculty of combining, secretly or openly, for mutual help. When the laws were relaxed, Trades Unions became general, notwithstanding the heavy burden imposed by relatively large subscriptions paid out of low wages, with the certainty that the subscriptions would be doubled whenever it became a question of supporting men in other trades who were locked out or went out on strike. The principle of mutual aid was familiar to them as it is to all the poor in every land. In the well-to-do quarters of large cities, no one knows his next-door neighbour, but in the districts where the poor congregate in the lanes and alleys, there is the common bond of property, and the poorest help each other habitually and as a matter of course. The writer quotes the letter of a lady working for years in the East End of London who testifies to this as a matter of daily experience :—"Nursing neighbours, in case of illness, without any shade of remuneration, is quite general among the workers. Also when a woman has little children, and goes out for work, another mother always takes care of them. If in the working classes they would not help each other, they could not exist. I know families which continually help each other with money, with food, with fuel, for bringing up the little children in cases of illness, in case of death." As the Prince says very truly, mutual help is also common among the well-to-do. Two German inquirers into this aspect of social economy, have said that if a statistical record could be made of all the money which passes from hand to hand in the shape of friendly loan and aid, the sum total would be enormous, even in comparison with the commercial transactions of the world. If we add to this the charities and the amount of voluntary unremunerated work cheerfully given by the rich for the general good, it will be seen that neither the pressure of State centralisation, nor the teachings of the political economists that everything in this world is regulated by competition, and the law of supply and demand have succeeded in obliterating the instinctive recognition of the claim of a common humanity. The thesis that Prince Kropotkin set himself five years ago to establish, is that mutual aid is a far more potent and more widely operative factor in human progress than the self-assertion of the individual, intent only on his own aggrandisement. Prince Kropotkin, Socialist as he is does not deny that individualism has its place in the theme of things. He holds that its function, is to break through the unnecessary bonds which the tribe, the village, the city, and the State are always prone to impose upon the individual. In so far as it fulfils that function individualism also makes for progress, but it is not the only, or the chief, factor, as it has been hitherto the fashion to assume.

THE confidence expressed by the Porte that an early settlement of the disturbances in Crete will be effected, may be taken for what it is worth. Only a short time ago the Turkish Ambassador in London communicated to the Press the intelligence that the insurrection was subsiding, and that the situation had throughout been greatly exaggerated. The official despatch further stated that the disturbance at Canea was due to the fact that the cavass of the Russian Consulate shot a Turk "without any reason," but the Imperial authorities took all necessary measures, and order was restored. However, Crete is not so inaccessible to the outside world as the part of Asia Minor inhabited by the Armenians, and so it happened that on the very day that this official communication appeared in the newspapers, the telegraphic intelligence from Crete from special and other correspondents showed that the real state of affairs was very different to the account officially supplied. Moreover, on the same day, in all probability at the very Cabinet meeting at which this extraordinary version of affairs was concocted, the Turkish Government decided to send to the island sixteen battalions of troops to quell an insurrection that was spoken of in such reassuring terms by the Imperial authorities. Happily the want of practical unanimity which so long prevented the Powers from stamping out the Armenian outrages, is not shown in the case of the Mediterranean island, and it is this fact rather than the Porte's prediction of smooth things that affords a guarantee that Crete will soon be at rest—at least so far as that condition is possible for a Turkish dependency. Besides demanding the appointment of a Christian Governor, and the proclamation of a general amnesty, they have urged upon Turkey the execution of the pact made at Halepa in 1878. The first of these demands has already been acceded to. Abdullah Pasha, who only arrived at Canea on May 29th, with instructions to put down the insurrection with a strong hand, has already been dismissed from the post of Governor, in which capacity he brought down upon himself the protests of the consular representatives of the Powers for his supiness in regard to the pillage committed by Turkish soldiers. Georgi Pacha, the Prince of Samos, has been appointed to succeed him. Like almost every inhabitant of Samos, Georgi Pacha, is an adherent of the Greek Orthodox Church, and although in his official position he may not be able to avow his convictions, his sympathies are sure to be with his Ionian brethren in Crete "rightly struggling to be free" from the opressions to which they have been subjected. No doubt, the grant of a general amnesty will follow. Both these courses are desirable, but in regard to the third requirement of the Powers—the renewal of the Halepa Convention,—experience goes to show that its provisions are formed on political models that are too modern to be applicable to Crete. It provides for an Elective Assembly with fixed proportions of Christian and Mussalman members; for manhood suffrage; for vote by ballot. It also provides that as a general rule every high administrative functionary should have his work shared by an assistant of opposite creed. When the pact came into force the people plunged joyfully into the delights of party politics in a way that unmistakably showed their nationality, and the plan so far from working did harm rather than good. The Powers have allowed it to remain in abeyance for the past eight years. Cannot they learn by experience, and propose some method of preventing misrule less liable to abuse than that of conferring on the Cretans fuller electoral privileges than the men of Great Britain are allowed to exercise?

THE anniversary of the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was observed yesterday (on account of the 28th falling on a Sunday). All the Government vessels now lying in harbour were decorated with flags, and a salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 19th instant, left Aden, at 3 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight, on Friday next.

AT a meeting of the University Senate, yesterday evening, under the presidency of Dr. Mackichan, much eloquence was spent over the vexed question of the proposed reform in the system of examination; and ended in a fair compromise, which was due to the sound advice given by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, Professor Muller, and other prominent members of the Senate. Mr. Ranade's original proposal on which the debate took place was "That candidates failing at any University examination, but obtaining in any subject at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject, should be excused from examination in that subject at any subsequent appearance in that examination. Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed." There were numerous amendments to the proposal but the one of which Mr. Setalvad had given notice was carried with some modifications proposed by Professor Muller. Mr. Setalvad's amendment was as follows :—That the words beginning with "but obtaining &c.," and ending with "in that subject," where those words occur for the second time, be *omitted*, and the following *substituted* in their place : "but fulfilling the conditions laid down in the following regulations should be excused from examination in any subject or subjects at any subsequent appearance in that examination;" and the following words be *added* at the end :—"That in the Arts Examinations a candidate in order to be excused from re-examination in any subject must obtain at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject. "That in the Law Examinations a candidate in order to be excused from re-examination in any subject must obtain at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject." "That in the First Examination in Medicine a candidate failing in one subject only must obtain in each of the remaining two subjects at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in them in order to be exempted from re-examination in those subjects, and a candidate failing in any two subjects must obtain at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in the third subject in order to be exempted from examination in that subject." On the motion of Professor Muller, it was resolved to exclude the examination of Arts, Matriculation, and School Final examinations from the operation of this new rule.

ON the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, resolved by a majority of 25 to 16 votes to accept the offer of placing Mr. Acworth's marble bust in the hall of the Corporation. The subject gave rise to an animated debate.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th June 1896 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 192,504 maunds and Rs. 71,652 in the earnings.

ONE of the Malabar native papers reports that there is now living in the Wynad a Chetty whose age is 102 years. He has totally lost his sight, but otherwise is said to be in good health. The most interesting part of the story is that the man's horoscope has been examined, and show that he will live two years more.

THE little station of Kotagiri has been very lively, or shall we say deadly, recently. A suicide was the latest incident, Solomon, the writer at Messrs. Spencer and Co.'s hotel, having done himself to death with a razor, owing, it is said, to domestic troubles. At the inquest a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was brought in.

IT may not be generally known that the five-grain packets of quinine, sold in post offices for a pice, are made up in prisons. During last year in the Alipur Central Jail 3,760, 434 powders were filled and packed, giving employment to a daily average of 29 prisoners; during the previous year only 2,917,526 were filled. The total number of post offices supplied with these packets in Bengal alone increased during the year from 2,321 to 2,509, and out of that number only 127 have not replenished their original stock, showing how much the packets are in demand.

AFTER Moscow, Teheran. On June 8 the Shah held a solemn reception of civil and military dignities in the Palace,

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

[illegible], the Prince of Samos has been [illegible] Governor of Crete.

The Porte is confident of an early settlement of the disturbances in the Island.

RECALL OF TROOPS FROM ARICA.

The Italian Government have decided to recall a number of troops from Africa.

LI HUNG CHANG IN BERLIN.

A banquet was given on Saturday, Li Hung Chang, by the leading merchants of Berlin.

Count [illegible], Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a speech in which he dwelt upon the importance of Li Hung Chang's visit.

Herr [illegible] proposed the health of the Emperor of China.

THE AMERICAN CURRENCY QESTION.

NEW YORK, JUNE 29.

The Democrats are profoundly divid over the Silver question, and Mr. Whitney decles that the adoption of the silver programme at the Chicago Convention will lead to a disruption of the party.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SUKIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

It is stated here that the Royal Ian Marine steamers Warren Hastings and Clive will leave Bombay with a second detachment of troops, early in September.

RAILWAY PROJECTS

The final railway survey programs has been prepared. Survey operations commenc in October will conclude the first week in Ap. No line of material importance has been sanoned since the publication of the preliminary programme in February last. The original programms practicall[illegible] unaltered.

THE REPORTED RIOTS IN HIRAZ.

The recent reports of riots in Shiraz are without official confirmation.

THE RAJPUTANA BOUNARY.

The demination of the Eastern-Rajputana boundary has been completed.

TRANSFRONTIER FORY.

A small band of Swatis, on the 1th instant, attacked two Khe: Wazir villages, son miles north of Tonk-i-Ghel. The Wazirs succeed, however, in repulsing the attack with slig loss to the enemy.

THE WEST RAILWAY ACCIDENT CASE.

POONA, JUNE 29.

The case against Guard Steers was resumed to-day, when the following evidence were examined :—

Driver Coomjee, cross-examined said he could not have stopped his train within 15 yards going at twenty-five or thirty miles an hr. He maintained still that there were no lights to the brake of the goods train.

Guard Clarke, of the mail train, id he saw accused's lamp burning dimly on the t hand. The collision occurred three seconds after saw the dim lights. He could not protect his tr. The shock was severe.

Woodward, the head guard, said went to the front five minutes after the colon. He told the permanent waymn to proteche mail. All three then walked to Yeot.

Mr. Cooper, the prosecutor, was called, and said that 10 minutes in this instce was quite sufficient to protect the goods train.

Dajee Shridhar, assistant stationaster, Uruli, said he gave "line clear." There re three lights of the rear brake burning. He vou have stopped the train if the lights were out. Received signal from the Yeot station master that t goods train had arrived.

Guard Steers made a statemen He said he was guard in charge of the 16 goods in, proceeding from Lanowli to Dickse on the orning of the 4th June. Outside the last distn signal, the driver whistled, looked out, and saw the danger signal. The train came to stand after short while. He looked out, and saw the signal lceret to caution. He applied the brake, and went forward. Reaching the hand brake he fnd the train had parted, and the front portion ne. He went forward with the red lamp in han Apparently the train had gone too far. He the returned, and noticed more particularly the nature of the accident. He then went on the brake to protect the rain, and protected it in the rear by absolte block. I saw the brake-van side and tail lamps burning brigly. He was opening the box for the signals, and became aware that the train was approching behind. He heard noise distinctly of the engine, and found it useless to put out the fog signals, jump out of the brake, and reach the front When the collision occurred, he immediately aquired what the train was doing there. He was told that the mail train got "line clear" at Uruli He replied how could he get the "line clear" en all the train had not reached Yeot.

Driver of the mail train asked why he had not protected the train. The headuard, driver, and himself then went to Yeot to teraph to all concerned.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

CRICKET :

R. I. RIFLES VS. GANESHKHIND AND KIRKEE TEAM

A cricket match was played t Ganeshkhind between the Royal Irish Rifles id the Ganeshkhind and Kirkee team. The weer was cloudy, but it did not interfere with ti play. A few showers fell during the interval. he Rifles went in first and made 60 runs in the first innings. Messrs. Ramsdale and Watts and rivate Green were the figures, namely, 18, , and 15, respectively. The Ganeshkhind and Kirkee team went in and made 150, to which Greig, secretary of the Poona Cricket Gymkha, contributed 101. He played a very careful ne. Doctor Wyatt was the only one who mad double figure

The Irish Rifles went in for their sed innings, and made 73. The Ganeshkhind wone match by an innings and 17 runs.

During the afternoon, several visrs went to witness the game. The Governor's ud was in attendance.

DEATH OF MR. GANGADHAR ELKAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JUNE 28.

Mr. Gangadhar Narsingh Kelkar, Jder, died yesterday. A large and influential meeting was held to-day to express public sorrow and sympthy. A sub-committee was appointed to send a le of condolence to the deceased's family and to collect for a memorial.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

THRILLING MOMENTS.

The thousands who were fortunate enough to be at Epsom when Persimmon and St. Frusquin fought out their ever-to-be-remembered finish for the Derby of 1896 may well be forgiven their temporary aberration, for enthusiasm on such rare occasions as these runs through an assemblage of Englishmen like an electric thrill. The man who could stand and gaze unmoved upon such a scene has yet to be discovered. But if the enormous crowd felt this exciting thrill, what must have been the feelings of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the supreme moment of the number of his horse being hoisted. The indescribable feeling of pleasure, delight, satisfaction, gratification, or what you will must have been well-nigh over-powering. It even does one good to read of the stirring scenes in the newspapers, and we ought to feel thankful, I think, that the journalists and editors have made the most of the occasion. These grand and unmistakable outbursts of loyalty to the throne tend to teach a lesson alike to our friends and our foes—a lesson to our friends that it is worth while to grasp hands in good fellowship with England; to what enemies we may possess it may teach them that whatever our petty quarrels and differences may be in the rough and tumble of every-day existence, whatever our faults and our failings in the humdrum of life, there is a feeling underlying all the bartering and buying and selling of intense devotion to the Royal Household. Mr. Hawke and those who think with him may be well-meaning souls; if they can rid the racecourse of any of its blots so much the better, but the nation is against him and his methods without doubt. That we should be provided with opportunities such as presented themselves upon the Derby Day seems to me eminently satisfactory. Life, generally speaking, is dull enough, in all conscience, and it is these bits of colour that make it worth living. How deeply this victory—simple enough in itself in the world's history—has touched the heart of the nation may be judged from the fact that the enthusiasm of the Queen's subjects once fairly roused has not yet died out, for to-day men still gossip about the race, and those who were at Epsom have not yet ceased shaking hands with themselves, to use a homely phrase, upon their good fortune. We have all had our thrilling moments at some time or another—sometimes with a sense of keen delight, sometimes, maybe with a feeling of dread.

THE SWEETS OF VICTORY.

It is difficult to imagine a man who has never at some time or another experienced the delightful sensation of having one's ambition gratified. And it may safely be said, I think, that the more arduous the task and the more fervent the longing the greater the satisfaction when some long-deferred hope is suddenly realised. When we undertake a task we very naturally hope for success. Watching a big cricket match in progress the other day, I fell into a dreamy kind of reverie as one of the batsmen lifted the ball with a grand sweep of the bat right amongst the onlookers perched in the pavilion. The ball flew straight from the bat with the velocity of a swallow, and scarce a man on the field moved as they watched its flight and heard it fall with a bang upon the seats as the startled fashionables scurried out of its way. Then came the crackling of applause, which is as nectar of the gods to the batsman who accomplishes these brave deeds, and as the smiter stood at the wicket with one leg bent across the other and his hand resting lightly on his loins I found myself attempting to read his thoughts and pondering over the peculiar thrill he must have experienced during those fleeting seconds. My thoughts flew back much more swiftly than that ball travelled, and I began to dream of the delights I had experienced in the tented field in the long, long ago. Our cricket may not have been up to county form—such ambitious thoughts would discredit the game as played to-day—but it was cricket all the same, and for pure, unadulterated joy I believe there is nothing on earth to compare with that born of a succesful innings in a boys' match. Fleeting years teach one to look upon success and failure in a more philosophic spirit; it needs the exuberance and the unharassed mind of youth to give supreme satisfaction and lasting impressions. In my day dream at the cricket match I was once more upon a village cricket pitch, very different from the billiard table wickets our cracks perform on to-day. But the surroundings! No county ground in the kingdom could match them to-day. We saw no red-and-white pavilion, true; but gaze which way we would we saw such sylvan loveliness as England alone can boast. Away there on the right stood the grey old tower of the village church, the edifice itself burried amidst surrounding foliage. Nearer still was the quaintly-built, and yet commodious, red farmhouse—such a red, too, as artists but seldom match in pictures. Straight in front the meadows and orchards gleamed again in the summer sun; behind stood a grand line of elms, keeping watch and ward, as it were, o'er the peaceful hamlet. For some the glistening heights of the Matterhorn have a strange fascination; others go into raptures over the vivid effects of colour in the narrow gulleys of Cairo; whilst the others again delight in seeking the beauties of the "wide and winding Rhine." Where, however, can the same reposeful charm of an English landscape be found I would ask? But I am wandering from my theme. It is of the cricket match I would speak. In those days it was my great good fortune to be blessed with a robustness which has never entirely forsaken me, and as I dozed in the sunshine last week I conjured up the big hit it was my fortune to make. Young and strong as I was, it was impossible to resist the temptation to bang out hard at a ball as it came well up to the leg side. The next instant it fell with a clatter on the tiled roof of the adjacent farmhouse, and fell with many a bump, bump amongst the farmyard poultry. Do not, I pray, think his egotistical. This was one of the supreme moments in my cricket days when that glowing thrill we experienced which the crack batsman of yesterday had revivified. These are seconds that everyone may cherish without any unnatural pride, and when they can be conjured up again in similar colours they help to soften some of the disappointments of the work-a-day world.

"IN HAPPY MOMENTS."

To chronicle one's own doings is not an altogether pleasurable task, but in dealing with these thrilling moments of one's life, it is scarcely avoidable. As I have before intimated, there are few who have not had a few inexpressibly "happy moments" at some time or another. Prizes fall to our share sometimes when we least expect them, but it is when one's ambition is fulfilled on the instant that one reels the intoxication of success. Who that has ever participated in a contest can forget what it is to dash through the tape first in a foot race, to send down the middle stump of the crack batsman on the other side," to hit the deadliest bowler out of the ground, to send the football spinning through goal, to fall over the line in a Rugby game with the ball nicely tucked under the arm, after distancing the enemy and dodging the full back, to find a "bull's eye" signalled at a rifle range—who, I ask, can forget these happy moments? Such fleeting seconds bring compensation for many and any a bitter disappointment. Not much of a gambler myself, I have generally fallen a victim to the betting fever when on a racecourse, and I have to confess that there is something a trifle exhilarating in watching the thoroughbred that "carries our money" romping home in front of the field. One may have a very great deal to do with this, I limit; but there are many good sportsmen who, as owners of racehorses, never invest a penny on a race and yet experience a delight as keen in seeing the horses lead the van as the most inveterate punte. My opportunities in this direction, that is, of seeing the particular horse one desires to win get first past the post, have been few, but an afternoon at Leicester once gave me something I shall not soon forget. After having been fairly successful in finding winners, a little party decided upon a plunge for the last race of the day. No matter here how much. For steady-going respectable citizen, as I trust we were, and are, it was quite sufficient to pay our expenses, with a little to spare for a bottle of wine. When the horses came into sight, our colours were not in the van. How keenly we watched them thunder towards us. Suddenly, there was a kaleidoscopic change in the [illegible] from out of the ruck [illegible] streaming away, and in less time than it takes to tell it our horse had dashed past with a good two lengths lead, the number slid into view, and we had won! Hardened, every-day racing men may get used to this kind of thing, and possibly regard it as an item in the day's doings, but if I rightly interpret the feelings of our party the few moments after this race were very very happy ones.

THE OTHER SIDE.

But there is another side to pictures such as these. If someone wins a big betting stake then someone must lose one, and the feelings of the bookmaker who always pays up "on the nail" cannot be very enviable ones as he sees a horse come sailing home lengths in front of everything, which means the loss of many of those crisp bits of paper and handfuls of golden coins. Just as all of us have had our good times, so, I suppose, we have gone through periods of suspense, disappointment, and danger. Skimming over a few of the incidents that chill one's blood, it is quite likely that my uneasy moments have been commonplace compared to those of thousands who have travelled o'er life's solemn main. Some of my readers may remember an experience I detailed when at the very top of the Antwerp Cathedral spire. Of late years that stands out as the particular incident when the blood seemed to go cold in one's body. After a long climb a party of four had reached the topmost available point of the Cathedral spire; the wind was blowing a gale up there, albeit it was the middle of a blazing day in August. Clutching the handrail in our wearying jaunt up some hundreds of steps we all at once came from utter darkness into the broad, beautiful light of day. Hat in hand I leant forward to look over the parapet from this giddy height, and steadying myself by clutching a friendly rod, it came out of its corner, and just for one brief atom of time I thought I was to be hurled into the streets below. This frail rod had evidently been placed in the recess for the purpose of assisting in the hoisting and the furling of the flag, and on the instant I had thought the support had given way. That was one of my thrilling moments. As a boy it was my unlucky fate to go through the ice whilst sliding with a companion, and although a bit of a swimmer, the sensation of feeling the top of one's head bump against the ice after a deathly cold plunge into the water has not been entirely forgotten, although it is many, many years ago. Bathing at Barmouth once, I was easily lured out to sea on a bright summer's morning by an Isle of Wight friend—he swam like a fish—who cut through the sea in great style. The sensation was simply delightful to find oneself floating gaily over the waves. But upon my companion enquiring how fresh I felt, I turned to see how far we had swam out, and the houses on the mountain slopes of the little town appeared about the size of toys. Never shall I forget that moment. Fresh or not before looking round, I grew dead tired on the instant, and dared not tell my companion for fear of panic. "Come back" was all I could shout, and turning my face shorewards I started that weary swim with strange feelings. That one glance towards land thrilled me as I never wish to be thrilled again. Those who have bathed at Barmouth may know now sloping the sands are, the tide going out for half-a-mile or more in places. With an occasional rest by swimming on the back we both reached the shore all right, but when I found my feet touch the sand for the first time there was a feeling came over me that a feeble pen such as mine cannot describe. Whether or not my courage in water has entirely deserted me I do not know; but ever since that day I have taken my sea bathing with a circumspection worthy of a British matron. Some day I may return to a few more of my seaside adventures, for they are by no means exhausted. But this chapter is already too personal to satisfy me altogether, and here I must stay my hand.

"HOW'S THAT?"

When Mr. Harry Furniss severed his connection with Mr. "Punch's" happy family he left a blank in the pages not easily filled up. Somehow or other his "Lika Joko" failed to hit the fickle taste of the public, and we soon had to mourn its departure. Now, however, we find that he has been paying some attention to our glorious summer game, and in a series of one hundred sketches he has given the world as vivid and as humourous a picture of "W. G." bowling or batting as can possibly be imagined. The champion is depicted as wearing one of those broad brimmed, soft, white hats, and in every one of the pictures the pose of our great cricketer is hit off to the life. To see the rapidly limned sketch—merely a few lines—of "W. G.," thundering "No, no," as he refuses to budge an inch, the warning palm of the arm, the safe reach of the bat over the crease, is to enjoy a moment of Grace in all its exhilaration.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 19th instant, left Aden, at 3 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at daylight, on Friday. She brings the following passengers :—

Anderson, Surg-Capt A R	Jadhava, Mr B J
Baker, Mr F B	Lake, Mr W A
Bonnard, Mr A	Moore, Capt F L
Boddam, Mr H Tudor	Mollison, Mr Jas
Bligh, Mr D	Martyn, Mr G V
Bird, Mr F D	Milter, Mr B C
Betts, Mr and Mrs	Morton, Mr T C
Batt, Mr R C	Munn, Lieut R G
Bryan, Mr T	MacNeece, Surg-Major & Mrs
Brewer, Mr W S	Matthews, Mr A C
Childers, Capt	Macarthy, Mr
Cook, Mr H B	Massey, Col C F
Chester, Mr D H	Marshall, Mr A C
Carter, Mr F	Nicholson, Lieut W H
Collins, Sir A	Nawab Sirca, Mr
Chisholm, Mr Ross	Parkinson, Mr
Curry Mr w E	Pillar, Mr P P
Condor, Mr J	Rees, Lieut F F
Davidson, Maj G M	Riza, Mr
Dass, Mr D B	Sanderson, Mr C
Evans, Miss K C	Seabrook, Mrs
Ebrahim, Mr S M	Smith, Surg-Capt J H
FitzHerbert, Lieut-Col	Swanston, Capt N
Griffin, Mrs and infant	Smith, Mr W
Hitchins, Lieut H E	Stephens, Mr J H
Hunter, Mr M	Unwin, Capt G S
Hudson, Mr C E	Wadsworth, Mr J M
Hammant, Mr W O	Woodward, Miss H
Harman, Mr and Mrs J	Wynyard, Major
Hudson, Surg-Capt	Young, Lieut D C
James, Surg-Maj	Yadoo Talunker, Mr

BOMBAY THESPIAN CLUB.

"THE Pickpocket" is the title of the play chose by the Thespian Club for their next appearance before a Bombay audience, and the 20th and 21st August are the dates selected. We hoped for something earlier than this to relieve the monotony of the monsoon season, but, no doubt, the club have good reasons for fixing the above dates. The play chosen is an extremely amusing farcical comedy, in three acts, by George Hawtrey, and with the talent now at the command of the Club, we have no doubt it will be performed in as thorough satisfactory a manner as its predecessors.

VACANCY IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The happy suggestion by "Admirazione" to elect Mrs. S. D. Sassoon member of the Legislative Council, though a novel one, is by no means either impracticable or impossible.

A lady who has proved herself equal to conduct such an extensive concern as that of Messrs. Sassoons with a tact and knowledge as rare as it is admirable (without qualification of to sex) cannot but make a fitting and, I may say, advantageous addition to our Legislative Council. One is led to suppose that Mrs. Sassoon must have had an intuitive aptitude for all matters commercial for so well and so correctly has she grasped the various ramifications of the business of the firm, that during the comparatively speaking—very brief period of her connection with the same she has rendered herself—a fact without parallel—absolutely indispensable. It is needless to urge that a more suitable and proper person than Mrs. Sassoon cannot be found to represent the Jewish community, and Lord Sandhurst cannot do better than confer the honour on one so worthy and competent.—Yours, &c.,

June 29. A. M.

THE Bishop of Angers recently administered his first communion to the Duke de Montpensier, the second son of the late Comte de Paris, and in the course of his address spoke of his mother as a lady qualified to occupy the Throne of France. A few days later the Bishop was nominated by the Government to the Archbishopric of Toulouse. A sharp attack on the Government for this step was made in the Chamber, on June 6, and upon a division the Ministry were supported by a majority of [illegible].

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present :—Messrs. Alasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. T. Burke, George Cotton, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laljí, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji :Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Major H. D. Olivier, Mr. Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadya, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

STEAM-PIPE ACROSS A LANE.

The Commissioner's report on the Standing Committee's resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction permission being granted to Mr. Claridge to carry an endless band or steam-pipe 16 feet high from his business premises across the Marine Lane to another adjacent building for the purpose of transmitting steam power having been read.

Mr. Cotton supported Dr. Bhalchandra's proposal (moved on the last occasion) for the necessary sanction, remarking that when the pipe was encased in a box and with similar ordinary precautions, such a pipe, if allowed, would be harmless. He was of opinion that enterprising citizens should be encouraged by the Corporation.

Mr C. T. Burke moved an amendment that only an endless band and not a steam-pipe should be allowed to be carried across the road.

Mr Wacha pointed out that on the last occasion the Police Commissioner said that many people did not pass through the Marine Lane, but by posting a man there on Friday and Saturday from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening, he found that so many as 6,000 persons passed through the lane on Friday, and 2,400 on Saturday, in addition to about 20 carts and a hundred private and hack carriages.

Mr P. M. Mehta remarked that Mr. Burke having put his foot down on the steam-pipe, Mr. Cotton would not persist in asking sanction for it in face of such an opinion as that of Mr. Burke. The Corporation was even jealous of allowing citizens to put up galleries to their houses because the Corporation were always against encroachment of any kind.

Mr K. M. Shroff suggested that the pipes might be carried underground, instead of being carried overhead.

On a division, the amendment as well as the original motion were lost.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO THE "FLATS."

Priority for consideration of the question regarding the proprietary rights to the flats, having been asked for and obtained by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the latter gentleman moved that the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of the land on the flats, be recorded, and the President be requested to forward report of the Committee as containing opinion of the Corporation on the subject. The report has been published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette."

In moving the above resolution, the Hon. Mr. Mehta said that Government gravely told them one thing at one time and another at a second time. The public were always under the impression that Government were invariably obliged to act according to the wishes of the Secretary of State for India. But it would be seen from the report itself that Government were desirous on a former occasion to hand over the land to the Corporation in freehold, but they attempted now to ignore that promise. The sweepings of the town were deposited on the flats on the explicit understanding, and the Corporation would be asking the Government for a measure of justice in requesting the Government to make over the land on the flats in freehold and perpetuity.

Mr. Cotton seconded the proposition, remarking that they were all highly indebted to the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta for preparing the report, which he must admit was a very able and highly lucid exposition of the question.

The proposition being put to vote, was carried "nem con."

SET-BACK AGREEMENTS.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, joint opinion of counsel on the subject of set-back agreements was recorded. The opinion has already been published in a previous issue.

QUESTION OF LIGHTING ALL PRIVATE STREETS.

The following report on the cost of lighting all private streets, from the Commissioner, was recorded :—With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 13624 of 17th February last, I have the honour to state that about 1,838 lamps will be required for lighting all the private streets and lanes in the city as per statements herewith forwarded. The initial cost of putting up kerosine oil lamps in these streets and lanes will be Rs. 27,570 at the rate of Rs. 15 each. The annual lighting charges will be Rs. 55,140 on the assumption that the lamps will burn only one wick, as is the case with the existing kerosine oil lamps in the city, and that the price of kerosine oil will not exceed Rs. 6-4 per case.

LIDS TO DUST-BIN CARTS.

The next item on the agenda was report from the Health Officer on the subject of providing lids to dust-bin carts, as under :—I do not think any practical benefit would result from the fitting of lids to all our dust-bin carts, and I see practical objections to the proposal. If all the carts had lids, there would be a very serious decrease obviously in the carrying capacity of the carts, and the public would be deprived of the convenience at present afforded, when carts are passing, of emptying baskets of refuse into them. This is frequently done as carts go a long the streets. Carts fitted with lids would not be so easily and so rapidly emptied. The cost of fitting each cart with a double lid, working on a centre hinge and provided with locking clasps, is estimated by the Executive Engineer at Rs. 24-8-10. We have 968 carts, so that the total cost would be Rs. 23,766-6-8. Several of our carts, which remove offensive refuse from the markets, have lids, but I cannot recommend the fitting of all our carts in the same way. A very large proportion of the stable litter, and the passage of the Department with refuse of that kind can only cause cart loaded annoyance to sensitive persons, and momentary no danger to health. There is a much certainly more serious and permanent nuisance and danger to public health in the smoke-charged atmosphere of our cl closed drain cart drawn by one bullock. This with is suitable for special purposes only, and not for all conservancy ones.

TAMPERING WITH OFFICIAL REGISTER.

On the motion of Mr. Dhakji Kasinath, the following was recorded :—Letter to the Acting Secretary, No. 2953, dated 16th May 1896, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to Corporation's resolution No. 629, dated 16th April last, that the Health Officer reports that it is a fact that the age of the deceased referred to was altered; adding that the case is still the subject of inquiry, and has also been under hearing in the High Court, and that them could only be one form of notice taken of the offence if the perpetrator was known, namely, prosecution.

MR. ACWORTH'S BUST.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta proposed that letter to the President, dated 31st March 1896, from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Hurkisondass Nurrotumdass asking the acceptance by the Corporation of the ma ble bust of the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.I.E., and requesting that the same be placed in the Municipal Hall, be recorded, and the bust be accepted. In proposing the above resolution, he said that, though he was the speaker, Mr. Shroff asked him to say that the bust was subscribed to by friends and also "admirers." He would not hesitate to say so, and would very gladly include himself among the admirers. The Corporation ere this accepted and allowed to be placed in the Corporation Hall busts of such men as had rendered valuable services to the Corporation. He pointed out that there was in their hall the bust of Captain Sir Henry Morland, their president for some time, also there was the bust of another member in their Hall, who was for some time unpopular, but before he died he became one of the most popular men among Bombay Society—he meant Sir Frank Souter. The Corporation had also accepted the busts of Sir Charles Cliffurant, one of the ablest Commissioners. All these gentlemen had done very useful and valuable services to the Corporation like Mr. Acworth. In recognition of the useful and valuable services done to this Corporation, the House had unanimously passed a resolution when Mr. Acworth left them, and Mr. Shroff was present on that occasion. The resolution was moved by him (the Hon. Mr. Mehta) and Mr. Cotton had seconded it, and he distinctly remembered there was not a single note of dissent sounded at the time. By passing the resolution the Corporation put on record the high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Acworth as Municipal Commissioner, and also the conspicuous ability displayed by him in the discharge of his duty during the tenure of his office. Having read the resolution from the record, it was hardly necessary to go into the whole record of what Mr. Acworth did, but man's memories were short, and there were circumstances which facilitated the forgetting of the resolution. He admitted there were certain subjects with reference to which Mr. Acworth had latterly become somewhat unpopular. He was a man of passionate energy, zeal, and into lerance of opposition, which produced a lack of courtesy. But in estimating the character of a great officer, such superficial matters should not be allowed to have any appreciable weight. He had been a member of the Corporation since its existence—he was afraid they might call him a fossil,—but during his experience, extending over a very long period, he had come to the conclusion that Mr. Acworth was one of the most able Commissioners given to them by the Government. He reckoned Mr. Acworth in the same rank with their late able Commissioners, Mr. Peddar, Sir Theodore Hope, Mr. Grant, and Sir Charles Olivant, as he had displayed conspicuous ability. Mr. Wacha himself had admitted that Mr. Acworth was an able financier, and that he had not seen a better one. By improving their mode of investments and system of loans, Mr. Acworth had effected a saving of two lakhs and a-quarter. It was he who tenaciously brought round the Government to convert the tenure of Vehar loans from forty to sixty years, which effected a clear saving of Rs. 61,000. With regard to Tansa loans he succeeded in making a saving of Rs. 55,000. By converting the Tulsi loans from four and a-half to four per cent. he saved Rs. 130,000 per annum. Mr. Acworth had a real genius for doing, and not merely suggesting. Upon whatever he undertook to perform he brought to bear great ability, zeal, and devotion, which went far to contribute to his accomplishments on all questions which were unsurpassed by any other Commissioner. His impress could be seen in roads, bridges, and various other things, especially in husbanding the Municipal finances in a most careful manner. This was in the Corporation. Outside the Municipality, he founded the Leper Asylum. That was a great and good service, nay it was a magnificent service, rendered towards protection of members and the whole city. The Corporation, though not directly connected with the work, was bound to appreciate it, because it was for the good of the city. "Hindu Punch," the only comic paper of its class on this side, which he confessed was conducted with great ability, and which often made shrewd remarks and hit pretty sharply, had stated that he (Mr. Mehta) had brought forward this proposal out of friendship. He begged his English friends' pardon, who were apt to forget friendship and everything when a question like this was concerned. He once more asked the Corporation to accept the offer made by the Committee of Mr. Acworth's bust with thanks. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. George Cotton seconded the proposition, remarking that with regard to the police question, Mr. Acworth had considerably injured his prospects as a civilian in fighting with the Government on behalf of the Corporation. It was Mr. Acworth who provided Bombay with an efficient fire-brigade worthy of the city. Whenever Mr Acworth was with him, his mind was full of civic matters and Corporation from morning till night. (Applause.)

Mr. Wacha admitted that Mr. Acworth's career was a brilliant one, and he himself had taken part in the passing of the resolution appreciating his services. But now-a-days busts, addresses, and statues had become so cheap that he would rather be satisfied with the resolution and not have the bust in the hall.

Mr. Shroff endorsed every remark of Mr. Metha, adding that he yielded to none in the appreciation of Mr. Acworth's energy, grasp, and the faculty of despatching a great amount of work that he was endowed with. Mr. Acworth was the best and ablest Commissioner, but his great work, the Leper Asylum, being labour of love with him, he suggested that the Committee should place the bust in the compound of the Asylum.

Dr. Bhalchandra hoped there would be no tone of discord in such a matter. He informed Mr. Shroff the Committee had already placed Mr. Acworth's picture at the Asylum.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta replying, said that the arguments of Messrs, Wacha and Shroff were illogical, and if anything, they went to support his motion rather than going against it.

On a division the motion was carried by 25 votes to 16.

A poll was demanded, and the following were the results :—

Ayes :—Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Jamsedji Kharsedji Jee Kama, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Prof. O. V. Muller, Major H. D. Olivier, Messrs. Pestonjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, the Hon. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. B. Phillips, S. Rebssh, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. Vithalrao Krishnajee Vandekar.

Noes :—Messrs. Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinathjee, Dinsha Eduljee Wacha, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Laljí, Kamalchandas Vadrawandas Bhaisett, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, and Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Bombay University was held yesterday, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Senior Fellow in the chair, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. There was a large attendance of the Fellows.

Dr. Mackichan having taken the chair, asked the meeting to elect their own chairman. Principal Hathornthwaite proposed, and Mr. Rustomjee M. Patel seconded, that the Dean of Arts be called to the chair. Dr. Mackichan accordingly was voted to the chair.

Dr. D. Macdonald, the University Registrar, having read the minutes of the last meeting, and the same being confirmed, the meeting proceeded to transact the business on the agenda.

THE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

In accordance with the notice of motion given by him, the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B., proposed that the Hon. Mr. Javerilal be appointed a member of the Board of Accounts.

Dr. Deshmukh seconded the motion, which was carried.

PROPOSED REFORM IN THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Senate then resumed debate on the following proposal of Mr. Justice Ranade, moved at a meeting of the Senate held on the 6th of September last: "That candidates failing at any University examination, but obtaining in any subject at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject, should be excused from examination in that subject at any subsequent appearance in that examination. Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed."

The reports of the different Faculties have already been published in these columns.

The chairman remarked that this was a continuation of the former debate. There were a number of amendments a great number of them being of one class, and some being of a different character; and in accordance with the rules of the Senate, it appeared to him that they should proceed to discuss those amendments, first which were furthest removed from the original proposition, and which seemed to cut most deeply into the root of it. I these amendments were carried, then it would follow that the other amendments fell to the ground. According to the usual practice, they should begin with the most far-reaching amendment, which stood in the name of Mr. Naigaumwalla.

Dr. Peterson submitted that it was impossible to put Mr. Naigaumwalla's amendment, which was, as described by the chairman, so far-reaching that it was no amendment at all. According to the bye-law, the proposal which negatived the original one, could not be called an amendment.

The chairman said that the objection raised by Dr. Petersons did not take him altogether by surprise, because it was one which occurred to himself on a study of the amendment. He had given a careful attention to it, and he was convinced that it fell under the general description of an amendment.

Mr. R. M. Patel, in the absence of Mr. Naigaumwalla, took up the amendment which stood in his name, and which ran as follows :—That all the words after "That" be omitted and the following inserted : "In the Faculty of Arts a candidate failing in one subject only to obtain the minimum required by not over one-half of that minimum, but securing at least 10 per cent. over the minimum aggregate marks required to pass shall be declared to have passed that examination, and that in the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Engineering, a candidate failing to obtain in one subject only the minimum percentage required, but securing at least ten per cent. over the minimum aggregate marks required to pass shall be excused from the rest of the examination; provided that any candidate may on writen application be allowed to forego the benefit of this rule. Candidates declared to have passed under this proviso shall not be classed nor shall this proviso be applicable to the U. S. F., Matriculation, M.A., M.D., and Honours-in-Law examinations."

In support of the amendment, Mr. Patel said that afforded relief and immunity to disappointed candidates in whom Mr. Justice Ranade took a keen, deep, and kindly interest. He was not disposed to combat Mr. Ranade's proposition, but he was in favour of the amendment inasmuch as it not only embraced the principle as laid down in the original proposition, but as it also afforded the relief sought for in a greater degree than contemplated by Mr. Ranade's proposal. The speaker then submitted a few figures obtained from the Registrar's office, showing that several candidates who had passed in the various examinations in almost all the subjects, but who were "plucked" simply because they failed to come up to the standard required in only one subject.

Principal Hathornthwaite seconded the motion, because he thought that it contained in it elements of a "promising compromise" which ought to be agreeable and acceptable to all parties in the Senate. He had already stated his reasons for opposing Mr. Ranade's motion, which proposed that the deficiencies in three or four subjects might be atoned for by the excellence in one, whereas the amendment suggested that the excellence of three or more subjects might atone for the deficiency of one. The latter principle had for several years been acted upon in the Faculty of Arts. It had been the practice at the meeting of examiners to go through the list of the candidates, and to see which of them had failed in one subject, and if it was found that the candidates had done well in all other subjects and only required a few marks in one subject to pass it, they were allowed to pass. As a matter of fact, so strict was the practice observed that at the last B.A. examination he was informed that a student who got zero in one subject being prevented by illness to present himself at the

ject must obtain at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject."

"That in the First Examination in Medicine a candidate failing in one subject only must obtain in each of the remaining two subjects at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in them in order to be exempted from re-examination in those subjects, and a candidate failing in any two subjects must obtain at least 60 per cent of the aggregate marks obtainable in the third subject in order to be exempted from examination in that subject."

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad, in support of his amendment, said that the several reports made by the faculties had been incorporated in his amendment.

All other faculties having agreed to the principle, the Engineering faculty should yield to the majority.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama seconded the amendment.

At the suggestion of Dr Peterson, a few verbal alterations were made in the amendment, which was carried by 60 votes against 15, amidst loud applause.

The Rev. Mr. Scott having withdrawn his amendment, which proposed 40 instead of 45 marks, the chairman declared that the next amendment that should be taken up was the one which stood in Mr. Ebrahim Sayani's name, but as that gentleman was not present, and no other member took it up, it fell to the ground.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tilak having also withdrawn his amendment,

The chairman said that the next amendmeat was that of Professor Muller (cries of "withdraw, withdraw").

Professor Muller then moved that the following words be added to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal: "That the same do not apply to the University School Final, the Matriculation, the B.A., and M.A. examinations."

He asked that he might be permitted to omit the words "B. A." from his amendment, but he was not allowed to do so inasmuch as it formed a part of his motion, not a verbal alteration, and, therefore, could not be done under the rules of the Senate.

Professor Muller then in the course of his remarks dwelt on the necessity of excluding the various examinations from the original motion, stating that he did not move the amendment in any cantankerous spirit or spirit of opposition, but from a firm conviction that it would be a most disastrous thing to apply the motion which had just then been passed to all examinations in Arts. The degree of M.A. was to all intents and purposes honours' course, and such a degree ought not to be conferred on men who could only pass the examination in compartments. He appealed to the Senate not to degrade the highest the University could confer in the Faculty of Arts by conferring it in the manner contemplated by the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji thought that to allow candidates to pass such a high examination as the M.A. in compartments was to reduce it to an absurdity. He said that the examinations referred in the amendment in question were not only intended to test the knowledge of candidates in the different branches of studies; but also their mental capacity and calibre, and the Senate should think twice before they accorded their sanction to a proposition which sought to apply the principle to such examinations.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta rising to a point of order, said that as far as the School Final examination was concerned, it did not fall under the heads of any of the four faculties as mentioned in the Senate rules. The amendment was vitiated by the introduction of an examination which was not included in any of the faculties, if the chairman were to put each of the examinations referred to in the amendment simply to the vote of the Senate, the School Final examination might be dropped.

The chairman thought that though the School Final was not included in any of the faculties, everyone who had taken part in the debate took it that was an Art examination (cries of "no. no").

The chairman eventually ruled that the words "University School Final" be struck out, and the Matriculation, the B.A., and M.A. examinations should be voted upon separately.

Dr. Bhalchandra could not help remarking that Professor Muller by his "one-sided intelectuality" had ommitted to mention the other higher examinations, such as the M.D., and the highest degree in Engineering. If the Senate were to accept the amendment in that form, they would be doing injustice to the other faculties. He hoped Professor Muller's amendment, which could be brought again, would be rejected by the Senate.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Maneckshah Taleyarkhar, and Mr. Tilak then spoke on the amendments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said that they should point out to the Government that they all aimed at prosperity at the sacrifice of reforms, and, therefore, they ought to pass the amendment as regards Matriculation.

Profesor Muller's proposal to exclude the M.A. and Matriculation examinations from the operation of Mr. Setalwad's motion was then put to the vote and carried. The proposal for excluding B.A. examination from its operation was negatived, as Professor Muller himself did not deem it necessary to press it.

The remaining amendments having been withdrawn, the chairman put Mr. Setalwad's amendment, which was an improvement upon Mr. Ranade's original motion, as modified and altered by Professor Muller's amendments, as substantive motion, and it was carried by 65 votes against 3 amidst loud cheers.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION REFORM COMMITTEE.

The Senate had some time ago adopted the report of the "Examination Reform" Committee, and requested the Syndicate "to place before the Senate in due form such resolutions as may be necessary to enable the Senate to carry out the several suggestions contained therein." The Syndicate, however, regret to report "that they are unable to frame resolutions embodying the recommendations made in the 'Examination Reform' Committee's Report."

With reference to this item the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta has given notice of his intention to move:—

"That the Report of the Syndicate be recorded, and that a Committee be appointed, composed of Fellows to be named at the meeting, to prepare and place before the Senate in due form such resolutions as may be necessary to carry out substantially the recommendations of the Examination Reform Committee."

REPORT OF THE "EXAMINATION REFORM" COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SENATE ON 11TH JULY, 1890.

[The papers are voluminous and are not all printed. The office, and may be inspected by any of the Fellows who wish to read them. These papers consist of (1) the replies received from the educational authorities mentioned in paragraph 3; and (2) a summary of these replies drawn up for the convenience of the Committee.]

1. The first measure adopted by the Committee in commencing their inquiries was to elicit all information as the Syndicate could furnish; and with the object of doing this in as practical and definite a manner as possible, they administered a series of questions to that body, which with the replies, which were most promptly and courteously given, are annexed as appendix A to this report.

2. Your Committee next proceeded to appoint a Sub-committee to examine the records of the Syndicate so far as they might throw light on the points under enquiry. The report made by the Sub-committee is given herewith as appendix B.

3. The replies of the Syndicate and the report of the Sub-committee were forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, the Government Educational Inspectors, and the Principals and Professors of affiliated Colleges, and the Headmasters of High Schools, with the view of eliciting their views and opinions, and they were invited to make suggestion for reforms and remedies, with special reference to various tentative proposals made by members of the Committee. A summary of the replies received by the Committee is also annexed to this report as appendix C. (See note at top.)

4. On a careful consideration of the information thus collected, the Committee think that complaints made from time to time regarding examinations cannot be altogether ascribed to the interested clamour of disappointed candidates. Some portion of them, no doubt, might be owing to the feelings engendered by failure; but there is reason to believe that a part, at least, must also be attributed to defects and shortcomings in the system under which our University examinations are carried on. The Committee, at the same time, feel bound to admit that it is scarcely practicable to devise ways and means to remedy these defects altogether. There is no work more difficult than that of examining and depending, as it always must do, in the last resort, on individual judgment and discretion in matters difficult of exact and definite appraisement, there is no conceivable system under which it would be possible to eliminate all chances of a certain amount of injustice and hardship. This consideration, however, renders it all the more necessary to adopt all such reforms and remedies as may serve, if not to abate all defects altogether, at least to restrict their prevalence within narrower limits.

5. It is only from the above point of view that the Committee recommend the following proposals. It must be distinctly understood that they are not put forward as capable of removing all cause of complaint.

6. The chief and most importaut function of the Syndicate is to appoint competent and qualified Examiners. Its present constitution was devised in times when the area of selection was limited, and educational interests were not so varied and extensive as now. The Committee think that, with the progress of the times, it is both desirable and practicable to expand the constitution of this body, and they propose that the Syndicate should be composed of four Sub-committees, representing respectively Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, each consisting of four members, one of whom should be ex-officio the Dean of the Faculty, who should also be the Chairman of the Sub-committee, and the rest elected as at present. The Syndicate thus formed should be empowered to make rules for the conduct of business by the Sub-committees under its own absolute control. The Committee believe that such an expansion of the Syndicate would enable them to carry out examinations and the appointment of Examiners with fuller and more varied knowledge and experience. It would, for instance, obviate to some extent the very undesirable practice that has prevailed of leaving in some instances the appointment of examiners in the hands of only two Syndics. The proposal has also the merit of utilizing the Dean, who is at present entirely outside the Syndicate and has nothing else to do except to preside at meetings of his Faculty. The Committee do not apprehend that the increase in numbers which they recommend will in any way hinder the despatch of business; they believe, on the contrary, that if the Sub-committees are properly worked, such despatch would be greatly promoted.

7. The Committee next recommend that the time has now come when it is both desirable and practicable to appoint Boards of Supervising Examiners. The necessity of appointing such Boards is not, however, so urgent in the case of the examinations in Law, Medicine, and Engineering as in those in Arts. They, therefore, think that an experimental beginning should be made in the first instance by nominating Boards for the latter. There should be three of them, each composed of three Examiners, one for languages, one for mathematics and science, and one for literature, logic, and history. The functions of these Boards should be to see that the examination papers set at the various examinations in their subjects conform to the conditions laid down by the University for such examinations, and that the standard of the questions set remains approximately uniform, and, in the case of alternative languages, equivalent from year to year.

8. The Committee find that it is admitted by the Syndicate that the percentages of pass-marks have "never been notified nor the changes in them." The Committee do not consider this a satisfactory state of things. It seems to them that the function of fixing standards belongs to the Senate, and the fixing of percentages of marks for passing is an essential element in the fixing of standards. As such, it should not, in their opinion, be left to the fluctuating discretion of an annually shifting body like the Syndicate. They, therefore, recommend that the Senate should themselves deal with the percentage of marks and the grouping of subjects in the Regulations for standards. The question of granting gracemarks should also be dealt with in the regulations. The Committee think that the Syndicate may be empowered to pass a candidate who has failed in one or two subjects (not being English) if he has secured a total of 50 per cent.

9. The Committee recommend that all candidates should be freely furnished with their examination-marks on payment of a moderate fee.

10. The Committee think that whenever any Examiner has given satisfaction, the Syndicate should continue to re-appoint him. They also think that Examiners should be given clearly to understand that their right to claim their fees depends upon a strict observance of the rules laid down for their guidance.

11. The Committee have dealt with the question of the financial position of the University in a separate report, made at the request of the Syndicate, which is annexed hereto as appendix D. They will only add that it will be disastrous to the best interests of the University if Government withdraw, for some time to come, their annual grant of Rs. 15,000.

—P. M. MEHTA, N. G. CHANDAVARKAR, R. N. KHORY, DAJI ABAJI KHARE, BHALCHANDRA KARISNA, V. A. MODAK.

I agree with the Committee in all its recommendations except that in paragraph 7, which asks for the appointment of Boards of Examiners. It does not seem to me to be practicable, and that especially in the case of the examinations in Arts, where, apart from all other questions, a large number of optional languages and optional subjects is the great disturbing element.

JIVANJEE JAMSHEDJEE MODI.

27th February, 1892.

Unfortunately I have been prevented, by one cause or another, from taking any part in the labours of the Committee, and, therefore, in now returning to the Registrar the proposed draft report, in all the conclusions arrived at in which I am not able to concur, I think that instead of recording any minute of dissent expressing my own views on the several subjects therein discussed, the better course for me will be to tender my resignation of office as a member of the Committee, and this I now do with much regret. I hope, however, to have the opportunity of discussing these subjects when the report comes before the Syndicate.

March 10, 1892. H. BRIDWOOD.

I have signed the report. But I don't see here the appendix regarding the financial position of the University. I am opposed to raising the fees or asking for any contributions from the Fellows. I would not allow the Syndicate to meddle with the joint decision of the Examiners after it is approved by the proposed Board of Supervising Examiners, with this exception that when any clear mistake or irregularity is brought to their notice, or when they find that the standing instructions are not followed, they should do the needful.

V. A. MODAK.

I regret that I cannot sign this report. I will briefly indicate the grounds of my dissent from the several recommendations contained in it. (1) As to the constitution of the Syndicate, waiving the point that it hardly falls within the terms of the reference to the Committee, I am clearly of opinion that 17 members is too large a number for the proper transaction of the Syndicate's business. I may also point out that the proposal will not make any substantial change as regards appointment of Exminers in Arts, and it will effect the relative proportions of the members representing the various faculties in the Syndicate as fixed at present, a change for which no grounds are here adduced. And further the proposal is in substance identical with one which the Senate rejected during the discussions on the draft University Bill—mainly, I believe, on the ground, that the number proposed would make the Syndicate, "a merely Executive Committee," too unwieldy. I do not understand, and the draft report does not explain, how the proposed Sub-committees of the Syndicate are to be "properly worked." The merits of the proposal are also too vaguely stated for me to understand or appreciate them. (2) As to Boards of Supervising Examiners, I doubt both the feasibility and the efficacy of what is proposed. It also involves additional expenditure, and the scope of the Boards' functions will have to be enlarged, if the proposal is to be carried out. (3) As to notifying the percentages of marks required for passing examinations, the draft report shows no ground for the change which, I confess, I do not consider to be either expedient or called for. The grouping of subjects for this purpose may, I think, be properly dealt with by the Senate. But as to percentages, though theoretically that, perhaps, ought also to be settled by the Senate, the practical objections to the proposal seem to me to outweigh the theoretical considerations. I should object to any such power being given to the Syndicate as is referred to at the end of paragraph 8 of the report. (4) I don't like the proposal contained in paragraph 9, but don't wish to object to it. (5) I don't know whether the proposal in the first part of paragraph 10 is intended to be taken without any limits of time. The second part is also expressed rather too broadly. I doubt whether it can be properly rendered more precise, though I agree that the point intended to be secured should be secured if practicable.

K. T. TELANG.

17th March, 1892.

Since writing the above, I have gone through all the appendices to the draft report. I am not surprised at the Sub-committee's expressing disapointment at the replies received to our inquiries. And considering what was said in the Senate and out of it (more especially the latter), when the Committee was appointed, the reforms proposed, whether by the Committee's referees or by the Committee, seem to be very inadequate to "set Bombay Harbour on fire." I have put queries against two passages in the precis of replies which I should like to have explained at the Committee's meeting when the draft report is discussed.

March 19, 1892. K. T. TELANG.

I agree fully with the objections Mr. Telang has expressed in his minute regarding (1) the constitution of the Syndicate, (2) Boards of Supervising Examiners, and (3) notifying the percentage of marks required for passing examinations. I have no objection to the other proposals.

D. MACDONALD.

APPENDIX D.

Resolution passed by the "Examination Reform" Committee on Wednesday, the 16th March, 1892, on a reference made by the Syndicate.

That in view of the financial position of the University the Committee generally approves of the enhancements of fees for University Examinations, proposed by the Sub-committee appointed by the Syndicate. But it would suggest to the Syndicate that in recommending such enhancements to the Senate for sanction, the Syndicate should also recommend the Senate to make a respectful but strong appeal to the Government of Bombay not to withdraw, or even reduce, the very small sum of Rs. 15,000 which forms the present annual contribution of the Government to the expenditure of the University.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in moving the above propositition, said that the Committee was appointed in July 1890, and it made its report on the 20th March 1893. Under the resolution passed by the Senate that report was sent to the Syndicate to frame resolutions in accordance with the suggestions contained therein, and the Syndicate having appointed a sub-committee for the purpose, the latter made a report on the 30th June 1893. They were now in the middle of the year 1896, and the Syndicate had just apprised them—(cries of "shame")—that they were unable to move in the matter. The Syndicate, which was supposed to be the executive committee of the Senate, had chosen not to carry out the wishes of the Senate, which had the entire management and control of the University. They were now in the middle of the year, but if what had happened had taken place at the end of the year at election time they would have turned them (the Syndics) out. (Laughter and cheers.) In the House of Commons, if the Cabinet had done a similar act, there would have been unmistakable signs of demanding resignation of the members of the Cabinet. He now asked the Senate to appoint their own Committee for the purpose of putting those suggestions in the form of resolutions which should be submitted to the Senate for discussion. The Committee might be composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Dr. Peterson, Professor Muller, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, the Rev. Mr. Scott, the Hon. Mr. Sayani, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Rev. Father Drechman, and the Hon. Mr. Metha.

Mr. Tripathi seconded the motion.

The Rev. Father Dreckman enquired what would be the functions of the Committee. If the new Committee was asked to do the same clerical work as was demanded by the Senate on the previous occasion, they had better employ clerks and not members of the Senate to do the clerical work or the work of a menial. (Laughter.) It was not dignified on the part of the Senate to ask the Committee to simply do the clerical work.

Dr. Peterson said that it was perfectly clear that the Committee would have to do what the Syndicate had refused to do. (Hear, hear.) He asked whether some member of the Syndicate would explain the matter.

The Rev. Father Dreckman informed the Senate as to what took place at the meeting of the Syndicate, where the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta and Dr. Deshmukh had been appointed members of the sub-committee.

Professor Muller strongly protested against often setting the authority of the Syndicate at naught. If the Senate pursued in the course, they would be discrediting the university in the eyes of the world.

Dr. Bhalchandra undertook to reveal what took place at the meetings of the Syndicate. They did not even care to consider the very valuable minute made by Mr. Justice Ranade, and attempted to ape the papers connected with the subject. No opportunity was given to Mr. Mehta to write his minute, and it was only at the earnest request of himself (the speaker) and some of his colleagues that the papers were circulated again.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the Syndicate being the executive body of the Senate, ought to have carried out their wishes by having proper resolutions placed before them. The Syndicate ought not to be allowed to overtake the resolutions of the Senate arrived at after a mature and deliberate consideration.

The proposition was then put to the vote, and carried with only one dissentient.

This terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Friday, the 26th instant. Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha in the chair. There were also present Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Freeman, Messrs. K. R. Kama, H. M. Bhadkamker, M. J. Talyarkhan, S. T. Bhandare, S. D. Khote, James Macdonald, J. J. Modi, A. H. Nazar, Miss Parker, Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the Rev. J. E. Abbot, Dr. Nishi Kant, and the Hon'ble Javerilal U. Yajnik, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following is a list of presents lately received by the Society:—

Revision Survey Settlement, Bhiwandi, Thana	Bombay Government.
Anthropology of the Todas of the Nilgiri Hills	Madras Government.
Report, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1895	The Chamber.
Return of the net Income and Expenditure, British India	Secretary of State.
East India Loans	Secretary of State.
Report, Lunatic Asylums, Bombay Presidency, 1895	Bombay Government.
Report, Opium Department, Bombay Presidency, 1895	Bombay Government.
Report, Irrigation Revenue, Sind, 1894-95	Bombay Government.
South Indian Inscriptions	Madras Government.
Report, Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, 1895	Punjab Government.
Revision Survey Settlement, Viramgaum, Ahmedabad	Bombay Government.
Report, Forest Department, Madras Presidency, 1895	Madras Government.
East India, (Indian Tariff Act and the Cotton Duties)	Secretary of State for India.
Revision Survey Settlement, Thana Taluka, Kalsi	Bombay Government.
Report, Land Revenue Administration, Punjab, 1895	Punjab Government.
Bombay Code, 2nd Ed., Vol. III.	Government of India.
Catalogue, Sanskrit MSS., Calcutta Sanskrit College Library	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
Report Lunatic Asylums, Punjab	Punjab Government.
Buddhism in Translations	The Howard University.

Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi read a paper on the "Antiquity of the Avesta, of which the following is an abstract:—The general opinion about the sacred Avesta literature is that it is a faithful remnant of "the Grand Avesta" of the Achemenian times. But as Professor Max Muller says the late lamented Dr. Darmesteter, whose untimely death has caused a great gap in the foremost rank of Avesta scholars, has, by what he calls the historical solution of the question, "thrown a bombshell in the peaceful camp of the Orientalists." He asserts that the Avesta, as it has come down to us is not a faithful reproduction from the grand Avesta of the Achemenian period but that it has undergone several changes while passing through the hands of the different monarchs of Persia. To support his theory Darmesteter dwells upon two kinds of evidence—(1) The historical evidence collected from the Dinkard and from the letter of Tansar, the Dastur of Ardeshir Babegan (Artaxerxes I), to the King of Tabaristan. (2) The internal evidence as presented by the Avesta itself. On the alleged strength of these two kinds of evidence he tries to bring down the antiquity of the Avesta which scholars like Rung and his Vedic school placed in a remote period preceding even the Achemenian time, to as late as the third century after Christ. The object of Mr. Modi's paper was to examine some of the points dwelt upon by Darmesteter to support his theory. The paper, he said, did not pretend to examine the question of the antiquity of the Avesta from all standpoints but only from few suggested by Darmesteter's theory. In the times of the Achemenian emperors one copy of the Grand Avesta was deposited in the royal archives of Parsepolis and another in the royal treasury of Shapigan. The former was destroyed by Alexander and the latter carried away and translated by the Greeks into their language. It is to this translation perhaps that Pliny refers to when he says that Hermippos of Alexandria (3rd century B.C.) had with the assistance of Azonax translated into Greek 20,000 verses of the writings of Zoroaster. About three centuries after its destruction (Vologese I) led the first period of this Iranian renaissance, Adeshir with his Dastur Tansar, the second period, and Shapur I the third period. Darmesteter attaches great importance to Dinkard's reference to these periods and still greater importance to the newly-discovered document of the letter of Tansar, the head-priest of Ardeshir, to the King of Tabaristan. Mr. Modi in his paper examined the passages of the Dinkard and of Tansar's letter on which Darmesteter based his speculation, and said that the passages did not justify the inference drawn from them, viz., that the principal actors in the work of the renaissance and especially Tansar had meddled with the Avesta and introduced into it Greek and other foreign elements. According to the Dinkard Valkhash had only ordered the careful preservation of the Avesta and Zend as it had "purely" come to them. Ardeshir had ordered Tansar only to complete the scripture from the exposition recovered from the Avesta. Shapur had only ordered the collection of "writings which were distinct from religion ("men din bara") about the investigation of medicine and astronomy, &c. How then can such writings as these on scientific subjects be incorporated as alleged by Darmesteter in the Avesta, which as he says "is only a liturgical collection and it bears more likeness to a prayer book than the Bible." Again, look to the characters of the chief actors in the work of renaissance and see if they are likely to add foreign elements to the Avesta. King Volkhash and his brother Tiridates, King of Armenia, belonged to the priestly order and were men of great religious scruples. According to Tacitus and Dio Cassius, when invited to Rome by Nero, they refused to go by the sea-route lest they infringed one of the commandments, of the Vendidad which forbade the pollution of water and considered the preservation of its purity as a sacred duty. According to Agathias Ardeshir belonged to the sacerdotal race and was initiated in the doctrine of the Magi and could himself celebrate the mysteries. Tansar himself, according to his own letter, was a Paoiryotkaesha i.e., a man of the old order of faith who disliked all innovations and novelties. How can such men then, when asked to restore the religion to its primitive purity, dare to introduce into that religion and into its scripture the elements from those very Greeks who had brought about the ruin of their country, of their religion and literature. Again a careful examination of Tansar's letter shows that Tansar had not taken as alleged any liberty with the Avesta itself. The paper dwelt at some length upon several parts of that letter and upon an examination of the several facts of internal evidence advanced by Darmesteter.

Messrs. K. R. Cama and J. Macdonald and Dr. Nishikant of Hyderabad (Deccan) made remarks on the paper.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. J. J. Modi for the interesting paper he had read.

A BAND of 1500 insurgents has lately attacked and burnt a village where there was a Norwegian mission. The missionaries and their families protected by a party of militia, had to stand a three days' siege, till M. Allex arrived with 300 native soldiers and routed the insurgents, killing 200 of them.

* Of those of the original members of the Committee who have neither signed this report nor minuted on it, Dr. Wordsworth, the Reverend Dr. Macalichan, Brigade-Surgeon W. Gray, and Dr. T. Cook resigned, the Reverend Father Mayr was ill when the report was circulated for approval and signature, and the late Mr. W. E. Hart was out of India.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Resolution by the Government of India giving effect to some part of the reorganisation in the Educational Department will probably issue next week.

LADEN camels have passed over the Lowarai Pass from Dir to Drosh. This proves how practicable the new route to Chitral now is, for before the road was made no camel had ever got beyond Dir.

SOME idea of the necessity for a revision of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes may be formed from the fact that thirty amending Acts have been passed since the Codes were revised in 1882. These can now be consolidated into two Acts with immense advantage to the administration of justice.

IT is expected that the despatch from the Goverement of India dealing with the cost of the Suakin brigade will be shortly published at home. It is understood that it contains a strong protest against the Indian revennes being charged with a single item of the expenditure, even as regards the ordinary pay and allowances of the troops. Lord Elgin and the Council are to be congratulated on the firm attitude they have taken up in this matter.

THE Bengal Government has authorised a deputation of certain medical officers to Bilaspur, C.P., for duty in connection with the anti-choleraic inoculation.

MR. JUSTICE Amir Ali delivered an exhaustive judgment in a case involving a point of law regarding the liabilities of sureties for the due performance of specific duties by the party for whom the sureties gave the undertaking. His Lordship held that the sureties were liable.

THE case in which the Rev. F. M. Stewart, charges Culloden with abetment of highway robbery, again came before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Friday. Culloden failed to appear, and a contempt warrant was issued for his arrest, the Court refusing to accept a medical certificate tendered on his behalf.

LAST week's season report shows that the extension of the monsoon inland has immensely facilitated agricultural operations, but the Punjab still wants rain. The number of persons on relief works in the N.-W. P. and Oudh is now only about a lakh. In Bengal the prospects of the sugarcane, jute, and autumn rice crops are described as favourable. In Rajputana rain fell in all the States except Bikanir and Jaisulmere, where agricultural operations are delayed.

ALTHOUGH the rainfall in the jute-growing districts of Bengal has been much below the normal this year, and the area sown in consequence shows a slight decrease, it is satisfactory to learn the first forecast estimates that throughout the Province a fourteen-anna crop will be gathered. The weather for the next two months will materially affect the outturn, but unless unfavourable this forecast at least will be realised. In certain districts a full or even an over-average crop is expected, and nowhere is it likely to fall below the ten-anna character. Favourable rains may still make the outturn for the Province above the average.

DURING the past week the monsoon has been blowing very steadily and strongly over a large part of the country. The current had not until Friday penetrated into the Punjab, and this Province for several days was visited by intence heat, maximum temperatures of about 118° having been freely recorded. The east of the Peninsula has been more or less without rain, but with these two exceptions, viz., the Punjab and Madras, rain has fallen generally over the country. The monsoon rainfall up to date, that is from the beginning of June, has been generally above the average in Burma, Lower and West Bengal, the west of the N.-W.P. and the East of the Punjab, and over the North-West Himalayas; while on the contrary Assam, North Bengal, and the greater part of the N.-W.P. and of the Punjab are as yet in requirement. The Bombay current has given excessive rain to all the West Coast and the Central Indian districts, but has not penetrated to the Coromandel Coast. At Bombay itself the normal rainfall up to date is 16 inches and the actual 27 inches; at Karachi, the normal is half-an-inch and the actual 7 inches; and Nagpur with the normal of 7 inches has registered 12 inches. On Friday abnormally steep monsoon gradients existed between Peshawar and Colombo, and exceptionally strong westerly winds from the Arabian Sea swept right across the country. At the head of the Bay a fresh cyclonic storm was developing, which will probably pass into Behar and be followed by a heavy burst of rain throughout Burma, Assam, the whole of Bengal, and the neighbouring parts of the N.-W. P. Heavy rain was falling on Friday, at Simla, and over the North-West Himalayas.

THERE was a great gathering at the Imperial Institute, on June 10, when a dinner and reception were held in aid of the re-endowment fund of Guy's Hospital. The Prince of Wales presided over a distinguished and representative gathering, numbering some 500. Mr. A. J. Balfour sat on his right, and Mr. Bayard (United States Ambassador) on his left; others at the Prince's table being Lord Alington, Lord Roberts, Mr. A. Beit, the Earl of Gosford, Sir Henry Keppel, Mr. W. H. Burns, Mr. E. H. Lushington, Mr. F. Debenham, Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, Mr. W. L. T. Hoy, Mr. J. B. Robinson, Mr. J. Stern, Dr. S. Wilks (President Royal College of Physicians), the Bishop of Winchester, Mr. H. G. Howse, Mr. Charles E. Keyser, and Mr. J. C. Marshall. The toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales" was given by Mr. Balfour. In proposing the principal toast, the Prince of Wales traced the history of the institution, and dwelt on its usefulness and its necessities. By the help of the fund now being raised, he said it was hoped to extend the building and improve its administration. His Royal Highness intimated that, in view of the forthcoming retirement of Lord Aldenham, president of the institution, he would be glad to assume the responsibilities of that position. It was announced that, in response to the Prince's appeal, £114,347 had been subscribed, making, with that received from other sources, a total of £167,528. In other parts of the institution there were 5,000 or 6,000 guests, and the Prince, after dinner, moved among them, visiting a section where a photograph was taken of his hand by means of the X rays.

IT is remarked with satisfaction that the Princess of Wales is this year going more into society than at any time since the death of the Duke of Clarence.

THE Tsar reviewed the Coronation Guard, consisting of 50,000 troops, on the Khodinsky Plain. The weather was magnificent, and in the bright sunshine the troops presented an imposing spectacle. The Grand Duke Vladimir was in command. The Emperor, who was followed by a brilliant suite, was most cordially received.

IN commemoration of the coronation festivities, the Tsar has granted from his privy purse the sum of 250,000 roubles for distribution in various donations.

THE Volksraad of the Orange Free State, on June 5, passed a resolution in favour of the railways in the State being taken over by the Government.

SIR W. E. MAXWELL has accepted an invitation of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to visit Liverpool on July 1 and deliver an address on the Gold Coast and Ashanti affairs.

A FRENCH expedition from Salaga to the Niger has been totally routed in the Borgu country. Three Europeans and many native soldiers are reported to have been killed with poisoned arrows.

THE news that Mdme. Liane de Pougy, "the fascinating idol of the opulent pleasure hunters of Paris and elsewhere," had made a determined attempt to commit suicide by taking laudanum, created an immense sensation when it reached the Paris Boulevards, on June 6, and (according to the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent) hardly anything else was talked about all day. "It took precedence of the political situation, and was as much discussed as if it were a Cabinet crisis, a panic on the Bourse, or a railway disaster." The lady is now out of danger. Her attempted suicide is attributed to the fact that she was the victim of threats on the part of one of her admirers.

A POINT FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

A SUIT recently brought in appeal before the High Court from the Court of the Judge of Lucknow was the means of disclosing a remarkable flaw in the state of the law as regards the appellated powers of the High Court in regard to matrimonial causes coming up from Oudh. The case was brought by Mrs. Helen Percy as petitioner against Joseph Percy, respondent, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Aikman and Mr. Justice Blennerhasset. The judgment was to the following effect:—

Mrs. Florence Helen Percy, on the 7th October 1893, presented her petition for divorce in the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow. Her husband was the respondent. The petition alleged matters which, if true, entitled Mrs. Percy to a decree for the dissolution of her marriage. The case came on to be tried by the Additional Judge of Lucknow, to whose file we presume the petition had been transferred for hearing. He dismissed the petition. Mrs. Percy presented her memorandum of appeal to this Court, and it was admitted. When the appeal came on for argument, the question arose as to whether this Court had jurisdiction to entertain and determine the appeal, in other words, whether an appeal from the District Judge of Lucknow dismissing a petition for dissolution of marriage lay to this Court.

The question of jurisdiction is one of the first importance. If this court, not having jurisdiction in appeal, were to grant the relief asked for in this appeal and to decree dissolution of marriage, and either of these parties believing himself or herself free, were to contract marriage with another person and have children, those children would be illegimate and subject to all the dissolution of illegimate children.

There is no doubt that for some purposes this is the Court having jurisdiction in matrimonial cases instituted in the Court of the District Judges in Oudh. By Section 3 of Act No. IV of 1869 the High Court mentioned in the Act is, so far as the non-regulation provinces are concerned, the High Court or Chief Court, to whose original criminal jurisdiction the petitioner is for the time being subject, or would be subject if he or she were a European British subject of Her Majesty. By Notification No. 1265, dated 23rd of September 1874, the original and appellate criminal jurisdiction to be thereafter exercised over European British subjects of Her Majesty in Oudh is to be exercised by the High Court of these provinces. That notification was issued under Section 3 of the Statute 28 Victoria, Chapter XXV. By Sub-section 2 of Section 3 of Act No. IV of 1869, the District Judge for the purposes of the Divorce Act meant, in the non-regulation provinces, the Commissioner of a Division. By Section 7 of Act No. XIII of 1879 it was enacted that "for the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act the Judicial Commissioner (of Oudh) shall, throughout the territories to which this Act applies, be deemed to be the Commissioner of a Division." By Section 42 of Act No. XX of 1890, the words "District Judge" were substituted for "Judicial Commissioner" in Section 27 of Act No. XIII of 1879. We have now traced out the jurisdiction under which the petition for dissolution of marriage was presented to and received in the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow. There is no doubt that under Section 8 of Act No. IV of 1869 this Court had power to remove and try and determine as a Court of Original jurisdiction this suit for divorce while it was pending in the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow. If any question of law had arisen and a reference had to be made under Section 9 of Act No. IV of 1869 by the District Judge of Lucknow, that reference could only have been made to this Court. The petitioner could under Section 18, instead of appealing from the decree of the District Judge of Lucknow have instituted her suit in this Court, notwithstanding that her suit had been heard and determined by the District Judge of Lucknow. Further, if the District Judge had made a decree for dissolution of marriage, it was this Court, and this Court alone, which could, under Section 17, have confirmed that decree. All these powers to which we have been referring were given to this High Court in cases under the Divorce Act which might be decided in the courts having jurisdiction as Courts of first instance in Oudh. One would naturally assume that in these cases in which an appeal is given by Act No. IV of 1869 from a decree or order in a matrimonial suit by a District Judge, the appeal would lie to the Court which had the power to withdraw the suit before decision from the Court of the District Judge, to advise on a reference the District Judge upon questions of law arising in the suit and to confirm the decree for dissolution of marriage when passed by the District Judge. One would naturally have expected that the Court to which such jurisdiction was given by the legislature would be the Court to which jurisdiction in appeal from orders in such suits made by a District Judge would be given. A right of appeal, as has been frequently decided, is not a natural and inherent right attaching to litigation; it is a right which is given, and can only be given by express enactment. Where the jurisdiction is given to entertain an appeal in a particular matter, which can hear and determine such an appeal. In order to see whether any right of appeal is given under Act No. IV of 1869 from the decree or order of the District Judge, we have to turn to Section 55 of that Act. So far as matters of this kind are concerned, it follows—"All decrees and orders made by the Court in any suit or proceeding under this Act shall be enforced and may be appealed from in the like manner as the decrees and orders of the Court made in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction are enforced and may be appealed from under the laws, rules, and orders for the time being in force." Mr. Howard, who appeared for the petitioner Appellant, before us, contended on the authority of the decision of this Court in Morgan versus Morgan (I. L. R., 4 All., 306) that the appeal in this case lay to this Court. We regret to say that we are unable to follow that decision. It appears to us that it is based upon the assumption that, because this Court is for certain purpose the High Court for Oudh under Act No. IV of 1869, appeals from the District judges of Oudh lie under Section 55 of that Act to this Court. It was not noticed that in framing Section 53 the jurisdiction in appeal was made to depend of the Original Civil Jurisdiction, and not, as in cases of confirmation under the Act, on the Original Criminal Jurisdiction in cases of European British subjects of Her Majesty. At no time had this Court any jurisdiction to hear appeal from decrees of courts in Oudh passed in the exercise of their Original Civil Jurisdiction. There is under certain circumstances a power in the Judicial Commissioner's Court to make a reference under section 9 of Act No. IV of 1869 to this court. We have no power to hear an appeal from the decree of the District Judge of Lucknow passed in the exercise of his Original Civil Jurisdiction—such jurisdiction is not given to us, and further it is given by section 9 of Act No. XIII of 1879 and section 8 of Act No. XIV of 1891 to the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. All we have to decide is that the appeal does not lie to us. It is no part of our duty to decide where the appeal does lie, but we think it right to suggest that, if it does not lie to the court of he Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in this case, section 55 of Act No. IV of 1869 is a dead-letter so far as rights of appeal under that section from decision in Oudh are concerned. We should also like to point out a difficulty which may arise assuming that the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh accepts and entertains the appeal in this case from the District Judge of Lucknow, and makes a decree dissolving the marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Percy. The difficulty in that case may be as to whether a decree nisi only can appeal can be confirmed by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner; that Court not being a High Court for the purposes of Act No. IV of 1869, it might be that the decree of the Judicial Commissioner could never be confirmed. Their lordships of the Privy Council are not a High Court for the purposes of Act No. IV of 1869, and the decree of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, if one is made on appeal in this case, would not be a decree of a District Judge, and consequently, would not be capable of confirmation by this Court under Section 17. It appears to us that speedy legislation is necessary to remove the difficulties which we have pointed out which in our opinion are obviously caused by an oversight on the part of the gentleman who drafted Act No. IV of 1869. We much regret that we have been compelled to come to the conclusion that we have no jurisdiction to grant the petitioner the relief which she sought in vain in the Court of the District

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is now five years since Professor Langley communicated a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in which he showed theoretically that it was possible to propel aeroplanes through the air at a good speed by means of a steam engine, though the aeroplane was more than 1,00 times heavier than the air. He also showed that ther displaced surfaces than planes would give better results, but that a horizontal flight in a straight line, though desirable, was not feasible in practice.

In a recent communication to the same society, Professor Langley remarks that so far as he is aware, no flying machine has been made hitherto which can sustain itself in the air by its own forces. He does not specify the Maxim machine, but it seems evident that he means it when he says that the difficulties of free flight are enormously greater than in the case of a machine restrained by guide rails. The "aerodrome," which he has now made, is a practical proof of the justice of his earlier conclusions. It is chiefly made of steel, and is about 1,000 times heavier than its bulk of air. The steam engine which drives it is of about a horsepower. As our readers already know, the machine behaved very well in the air.

M. Riviere, a French inventor, recently described a music recorder to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, which can be applied to any piano, and thus enable the player to stenograph his improvisations. The apparatus is too complicated to describe without diagrams, but it is the most successful yet invented for the purpose.

M. Colardeau has taken remarkably distinct Rontgen photographs with a narrow Crookes tube, having a cathode almost closing the tube, that is to say, of a diameter almost equal to that of the tube inside, and dividing it into two compartments. The anode is placed near the cathode, and the rays are this concentrated in one part of the tube. The tube is about the size of half an ordinary thick crayon pencil, and the cathode plate divides it into two.

Herr Arnulf Schertel, a German chemist describes in the "Berichte" method of making the platinocyanides which are now so useful as fluorescent materials in the Rontgen rays. Platinum chloride is precipitated by hydrogen sulphide at a temperature of 60 degs. to 70 degs. Centigrade (140 degs. to 157 degs. Fah.), and the well-washed platinum sulphide is dissolved in a warm solution of potassium platinato-cyanide. On evaporation, the potassium platino-cyanide crystallises out. If a solution of barium cyanide is used, the barium platino-cyanide is obtained. Both salts give a good fluorescence, but some prefer the potassium platino-cyanide.

To M. Bernard Renault belongs the honour of discovering fossil microbes in the coal measures, and he has now discovered them in rocks of still older date, namely, the Devonian schists of Saalfeld in Thuringia. Moreover, he has shown that, if the genus Gymnosperme Aproxylon has been supposed by Unger to lack punctuations, that is because the microbes have destroyed them.

General Azcarraga, of the Spanish Army, has charged Lieutenant-Colonel Suarez de la Vega and Captain Rojas to study the German, French, British, and Italian methods of employing captive balloons in the field. It is said to be the intention of General Azcarraga to employ such balloons in Cuba without loss of time. Captive balloons have proved of service in Tonquin, the Soudan, Central Africa, and at Massowah. Our troops intend to use them in the Egyptian Soudan.

Parisian men of science have a custom of giving banquets to their most distinguished colleagues. The last "conference scientia" was held at the end of last month, and the dinner was in honour of M. Lippmann, discoverer of iridescent colour photography. It was the eighteenth of the series, and took place in the Hotel Continental, Rue de Rivoli. M. Gaillestet, the liquefier of oxygen; M. D'Arsonval, the well-known electrician; Prince Roland Bonaparte, M. Bartholdi, M. Tissandie, the aeronaut and many other distinguished men of science were present, and specimens of Lippmann's photographs were thrown upon the screen.

The Parisians have recently been delighted with a little novelty in the way of a "tricycle tandem" going automatically by a petroleum of mineral essence motor of the sort made familiar to us in the horseless carriages of Panhard and Levassor and others. The vehicle is really a small carriage, with a carriage seat for a lady or other passenger in front, and another behind for the driver. It is the invention of M. Peuble, Constructeur-Mecanique, of Le Mans, [illegible]; the motor is 2½ horse-power, and the tricycle travels at speeds from five to thirty miles an [illegible] very easily for the [illegible] reservoir holds a supply of the petroleum sufficient for a journey of 75 miles, and the [illegible] maintenance only about a half penny per mile. The Bollee tricycle has been quite a success in Paris; and no doubt, we may except, soon to see the mechanical tricycle come to the front.

We will even venture to predict that before long tricycle hansoms will be running in the London streets. "The idea is patent," as Mr. Andrew Lang says, when he throws outa novel and presumably original idea. However, since we cannot do it ourselves, we are willing that somebody else should make their fortune out of it, and we suggest that steps should be taken to exploit the idea. The tricycle hansom, whether driven by men or automatic would be especially useful in London and other large towns for enabling single passengers to get about, as in the old Sedan chairs, and would to some extent take the place of ordinary hansoms with advantage, as they could be made a quarter of the size. "Verb. sap."

At the Electrical Exhibition, New York, messages were recently sent all round the world, and the replies received in very short time. A message was sent round by London and Paris, thence back to New York by a circuitous route of 27,500 miles in 50 minutes, which, allowing for re-coping and translation from line to line, is remarkably quick. A message sent all round South America by the coast cables and land lines came back in twenty-three minutes.

Living oysters have been known to trap mice on board Grimsby smacks, but perhaps the case of an oyster which caught three mice at one snap, as recorded by Mr. W. H. Morris of Grimsby, is the most remarkable on record. The oyster had been placed on a pantry floor, and opened its shell in the night. Three silly, price, smelling something to eat, popped their heads into the shell, and the oyster, resenting the intrusion, hastily closed upon all three and choked them to death.

Lieutenant Peary is going again to Greenland, to bring back the 90-ton meteorite which he discovered last year. It is the largest known, and will become the property of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. The Lieutenant will shortly give an account of his explorations in the northern parts of Greenland to the Royal Geographical Society.

Whatever may be thought of the Stuarts from a political point of view, it cannot be denied that they were an intellectual race, as became their Scotch ancestry, perhaps the most intellectual dynasty we have ever had. Moreover, they encouraged learning and science. It was during the reign of Charles I. that the foundations of the Royal Society were laid (although it was not until the restoration that the existing Society was founded) and, according to Hartlib, the King had intended to turn the Vauxhall Gardens into a scientific museum and laboratory where new inventions might be tried. It may, therefore, interest men of science to know that Mr. Edward Almack has published, through Messrs. Blades, East, and Blades, a bibliography of the "Eikon Basilike," which is itself a new departure in the new science of books. It is written in a charming style, and illustrated with facsimiles of the bindings of various editions, which are really triumphs of reproduction. Her Majesty is patron of the work.

The Puget Sound University owns what is called a "residence park" of 1,200 acres, south of the city of Tacoma, and it is proposed to devote 20 acres of it as an arboretum. Some 10,000 plants of 250 different species, native and foreign, already in the park, will form the nucleus of the tree museum.

It is well-known that the Australian megapod is a bird that is accustomed not to sit on its own eggs. In certain parts of Australia are found numerous mounds of considerable size and height, which the first explorers took to be burial mounds. These were made by the Megapodius tumulus, which uses them for hatching its eggs. They have sometimes considerable dimensions; a nest that is 14 feet high and 55 feet in circumference may be regarded as large. Each megapod builds its own nest with materials which it gathers from all sides, and these are exactly what the gardener uses in the month of March to make his forcing-beds; namely, leaves and decomposing vegetable matter, which, by their fermentation, give off an appreciable amount of heat. In the forcing-beds, this heat hastens the sprouting of the seeds; in the nest it suffices for the development and hatching of the young birds and the mother can go where she likes and occupy herself as she wishes, without being troubled by the duties of setting. In the small islan of Ninafoo in the Pacific, another bird has a somewhat similar habit, in so far as it also abandons its eggs; but in place of obtaining the necessary heat from fermentation, it gets it from warm sand. The Leipoa or native pheasant of Australia acts like the megapod, and watches the temperature of its mound very closely, covering and uncovering the eggs several times a day to cool them or heat them, as becomes necessary. After hatching, the young bird remains in the mound several hours; it leaves on the second day, but returns for the night, and not until third day is it safe to quit the paternal abode.

LICENSE-TAX ON A BARRISTER.

A TEST CASE.

The following is the full text of the judgment pronounced by the learned District Judge of Cawnpore (Mr. J. E. Gill) in the case of Mr. Theodore Strachey, barrister-at-law, plaintiff, versus the Cawnpore Municipal Board, defendant, the facts of which have already appeared:—

In this case the plaintiff, Theodore Edward Strachey, is a barrister-at-law residing at, and practising in, Cawnpore. The defendant is the Cawnpore Municipal Board. The suit is brought to recover the sum of Rs. 200 principal and Rs. 8 interest, the Rs. 200 being the amount paid by the plaintiff to the defendant as the sam at which he was assessed under the License-Tax in force in the Cawnpore Municipality, for the year 1894-95. An injunction restraining the defendant from bringing and recovering any assessment under the License-Tax Rules from the plaintiff is also prayed for.

The circumstances under which the claim is made are as follows:—There has been in force in the Cawnpore Municipality for a considerable number of years a License-Tax, that is, a tax on persons exercising certain specified professions, trades and callings within the Municipal limits. The copy of the Rules and Bye-Laws of the Municipality (exhibit 12), produced by the defendant, shows that they were originally sanctioned in 1876, and have been amended from time to time. Under these rules assessees to license-tax were divided into three classes, I, II, and III and the rules state that "the three classes above defined shall be assessed to license-tax at the following rates:—

Class I, A Rs. 200, B Rs. 150, C Rs. 100, D Rs. 75, &c. The Rules did not state how the assessment is to be made, or at what percentage of income or profits it is to be levied.

Up to the year 1887 no tax was levied on barristers-at-law practising at Cawnpore. In that year, at a special meeting of the Municipal Board held on the 27th June, it was proposed by one member, and seconded by another, that "under section 2 of the License-Tax Rules persons practising as barristers be included in class I of the professions assessable to license-tax, and it was resolved that this be done, and that Government sanction to amendment of rules be solicited." At the time this resolution was passed Act XV of 1883 was in force, and the law dealing with Municipal taxation is to be found in chapter III of that Act. Section 42 lays down the procedure to be followed in imposing taxes. In the present case the question was not one, strictly speaking, of imposing a new tax, but of bringing within the operation of an already sanctioned tax a class of persons who had hitherto been exempt. There is no procedure laid down in either the Act or the Rules which exactly applies to such a case, but apparently the Board intended to follow the procedure prescribed by section 42. Accordingly following section 42 (2) a notice was published in the "Cawnpore Exchange Gazette" of the 30 June 1887 notifying the resolution of the 27th June for general information, and stating that objections should be submitted for the consideration of the Board before the 20th July 1887. The plaintiff submitted certain objections by his letter of the 19th July 1889 (exhibit P). At a meeting of the Board held on the 27th July 1887, described in the Board's Minute Book as an "adjourned special meeting," the plaintiff's objection was taken into consideration and overruled, and it was resolved "that Government be asked to sanction the amendment of Rule 2 of License Tax Rules so as to include barristers in class 1 of professions assessable to Municipal License-Tax, and that a copy of Mr. Strachey's letter be sent with the resolution as he desires." The proposed amendment of the rules was duly sanctioned by Government by G. O. No. 1472—XI-471 of the 17th August 1887 published in the "Government Gazette" of the 20th August 1887. Acting under this notification the Board resolved, at a special meeting of the 25th August 1887, to tax Mr. Strachey, who continued to regularly protest against his being taxed, but who paid the tax, though under protest.

We now come to the assessment for 1894-95. On the 17th November 1894 the Secretary to the Board wrote a letter to the plaintiff (exhibit 9) calling on him to pay Rs. 200 on account of license-tax for 1894-95. On the 25th November the plaintiff wrote a letter (exhibit H) to the Secretary to the effect that he intended to lodge an appeal against the assessment and inquiring when the Committee of Assessment was appointed with the names of the members. To this the Secretary replied by letter of the 5th December 1894 (exhibit 4) stating that in March 1894 a Sub-Committee, consisting of Lala Gaya Prasad and Mr. Wishart, had been appointed to assess the 1st class license-tax in the Civil Lines Ward, in which the plaintiff resides. On the 4th December 1894 the plaintiff lodged an appeal by his letter of that date. In the letter he states that he appeals against the assessment as excessive and "desires to know what forms the basis of assessment so that he may further detail objections." This appeal was made over to the Assessment Sub-Committee, and was rejected by the Board on the 6th March 1895, the result being communicated to the [illegible] March 1895 (exhibit 5). There was some further correspondence between the plaintiff and the Board which has no bearing on the present case and need not be attended to in detail. Such being the manner in which the plaintiff came to be assessed, let us now see on what grounds he avers that the imposition of the tax is illegal and the assessment invalid, and what is the answer of the defendant to the suit.

In the fourth paragraph of the plaint the plaintiff asserts that "neither the resolution of the defendant Board passed under cause (1), section 42 of the said Act, or the notice published under clause (2) of section 42 of the said Act defined the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed or the system of assessment, and the local Government in according such sanction as aforesaid did not define and has not since defined in accordance with the said Act the amount or rate of tax to be imposed on barristers. In the event, moreover, of the defendant relying on any rules in support of its right to assess the plaintiff in the amount hereinafter mentioned, the plaintiff avers that such rules are invalid, and even if valid have not been followed in making the assessment and demand. The reply of the defendant was to the following effect:—(1) All persons carrying on any trade or profession were liable to pay taxes under Notification No. 160A of the 2nd May 1876. All that the notification of 1887 did was to transfer barristers from one class to another. The latter statement is admittedly incorrect, and up to 1887 barristers had not been taxed in any class. (2) It was denied that there was any invalidity in the procedure of 1887 or in the rules. (3) It was urged that sections 19 of Act XV of 1873 and 43 of Act XV of 1883 would cover any defects of form in the imposition of the tax, and that publication in the "Gazette" was conclusive proof of the legality of the rules. (4) It was urged that the suit was barred by section 5 of N.-W. P. and Oudh Act I of 1895. (5) It was urged that an injunction could not issue against a corporation.

On the above pleadings the following issues were struck:—(1) Is the suit barred by reason of Act I of 1895? (2) Was there any resolution passed and notice issued by the Municipal Board of Cawnpore purporting to be passed and issued under section 42, Act XV of 1883, and purporting to render barristers-at-law liable to the tax on professions? (3) In what respect, if any, were the resolution and notice, and either of them defective and how far do such defects, if any, render invalid the imposition of the tax in question? (4) If the imposition of the tax is not invalid, then in what respect, if any, are the rules for the assessment and collection of the tax referred to in the plaint invalid, and to what extent, if any, has there been a non-observance of these rules? (5) If the rules are invalid, or there has been a non-observance of them, to these facts, or either of them, entitle plaintiff to a refund of the tax on the ground of the assessment and collection being made illegally? (6) Does Section 6 (5) of Act I of 1887 validate the rules in question? (7) Has this Court jurisdiction to grant an injunction against a corporation?

Issue 1.—Act XV of 1883 does not contain any provision for appeals against the imposition or assessment of taxes. It cannot, I think, be doubed that under that Act it was open to tax-payers to question the validity of the imposition of taxes by suit in the Civil Court. See for instance the case of Joel Kalidas Sevakram versus The Dadri Town Municipality (I. L. R., 7 Bombay 309). Nor can it be doubed that the intention of the Legislature in enacting section 46 c of Act XV of 1883 was to take away this right of challenging the validity of a tax by suit, provision being made for appeals against taxation in section 46 a. Act I of 1895, by which section 46 c. was enacted and added to Act XV of 1883, came into force on the 28th July 1895, and the present suit was instituted on the 6th January 1896. At first sight it would seem that the suit was necessarily barred, but on careful consideration I am of the opinion that it is not so. I have mentioned above that Act XV of 1883, as it originally stood, did not provide for appeals against the validity or legality of a tax. By section 64 the Local Government was empowered to make rules "(c) for the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act." By Notification 1499—XI-451 dated 4th June 1892, revised rules under Section 64 (c) were promulgated. Rule 14 runs as follows:—"Any person dissatisfied with the assessment of the Sub-Committee made under rule 6, 11 or 13, shall be at libety to appeal to a special meeting of the Municipal Board within 15 days from the publication of the assessment under rule 9 or 11, or of the service of the notice of assessment under rule 13, respectively. The wording of this rule and of section 64 (c) of Act XV of 1883 shows clearly that the appeal must be confined to the propriety of the assessment, i.e., must be confined to challenging the correctness of the estimate made by the Sub-Committee of the appellant's taxable circumstances or income. The rule did not and could not provide for an appeal raising the questions raised in the present suit, and the plaintiff's only opportunity for raising these points was by a civil suit until the passing of Act I of 1895. But section 46 B as enacted by that Act states:—"No appeal shall lie in respect of any tax unless it is preferred within sixty days from the time when the demand of the tax is made." The present suit refers to the assessment of 1894-95, and the demand for the tax assessed on the plaintiff for that year was made on the 17th November 1894 (exhibit 9). It is quite clear then that no appeal under section 46 A. Act XV of 1883 could have been made with reference to the assessment of 1894-95, as that section was not law till July 1895. If then it be held that the present suit is barred by Act I of 1895, the plaintiff is left without any remedy. I cannot think that this can have been the intention of the Legislature, and I therefore find that Act I of 1895 does not bar the present suit.

Issue 2.—I have stated at length how the resolution and notice referred to came into existence and I need not recapitulate what I have already stated.

Issue 3.—The specific grounds on which the plaintiff challenged the validity of the resolution and notice, were that they did not define the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, or the system of assessment. It is quite true that the resolution and notice did not in so many words define the amount or rate of the tax, but they proposed to include barristers under class I, and a reference to the Rules and Bye-Laws, which were accessible to the public, would have shown the plaintiff what the amounts were at which persons classed under class I were liable to be assessed. It is also true that the notification and noticed not state the rate of the tax, i.e., the percentage of incidence on income, but the section says that the amount or rate is to be stated, and I find that the amount was sufficiently stated. As to the "system of assessment, I can find no allusion to this in the resolution or notice, or the Government notification. But here again a reference to the Bye-Law and Rules would have shown the plaintiff the "system" of assessment in force. It is not indeed absolutely certain what the words "a system of assessment" mean. If they mean simply the machinery of assessment, that was clearly defined in rule 6 of the rules of 1876 (exhibit 12). If, as is argued for the plaintiff, they mean, a definition of what was to be taxed, I think it clear from rule 2 that it was "annual earnings" that were to be taken as the basis of assessment. In considering the plaintiff's objections it should be borne in mind that this was not a question of throwing an entirely new system of taxation. All that was done in his case was to extend the operation of a tax that has been in force many years to a class of persons hitherto exempt, and I think, it may reasonably be held that so far as the resolution and notice and notification are worded and passed, there was a sufficient compliance with the requirements of section 42. So far then as the specific irregularities in the resolution and notice as set out in the plaint are concerned, I find that the plaintiff has failed to establish his case that the imposition of the tax on barristes was invalid. But the examination of the Secretar of the Board, Mr. Moor, showed that there were other grounds, other than those set out in the plint, for arguing with force that the requirements of the law had not been full-filled. Mr. Moor deposed that in 1887 the number of members of the Board was at least 21. Section 42 (4) of Act No. XV of 1883 requires that objection to the proposed tax shall be considered at a special meeting of the Board before the proposals for taxation are forwarded to the Local Government, and section 29 F. lays down that the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a Municipal Board shall be one-half of the whole Board. The Minute Book shows that there were only seven members present at the special meeting of the 27th July 1887 (or less than half of the whole Board) at which the plaintiff's objections were considered and overruled. It is true that the minutes of the meeting describe it as an "Adjourned Special Meeting," but there is nothing to show that a special meeting was called to consider objections to the proposal of the meeting of the 27th June 1887, and that it was adjourned to the 27th July 1887 under the provision to section 29 (2) of Act XV, 1883. It seems quite clear that if the procedure to be observed in order to extend the tax already sanctioned to a class of persons hither to exempt is the procedure laid down in the law for the imposition of new taxes, then the procedure required by the law has not been observed. A case analogous to the present one is that of "The Municipality of the City of Poona versus Mohan Lal Lila Chand (I. L. R., 9 Bombay 5.)

It was argued, however, on behalf of the defendant that this particular defect in the procedure not having been referred to in the plaint, it could not now be relied on by the plaintiff as establishing his case. After careful consideration I think this contention must be allowed. The plaintiff could have ascertained by interrogatories the whole of the procedure which was followed in imposing the tax on barristers, and as no allusion whatever was made in the plaint to any defects in the imposition of the tax except that the resolution and notice were defective, I do not think he can now claim to shew that the imposition of the tax was invalid for other reasons. I therefore decide the third issue against the plaintiff.

Issue 4.—There is nothing to show that the License-Tax Rules of the 14th June 1892 (exhibit 13) are invalid, but without doubt they have not been followed in assessing the plaintiff to license-tax for the year 1894-95. Rule 6 runs as follows:—"In the purpose of determining under which rate any person one or more Sub-Committees [illegible] to be licensed, class composed of two members of the Municipal Board for the time being and one trader or person not a member carrying on a profession or calling included in the class for which the Sub-Committee shall be appointed."

The Sub-Committee is therefore to consist of three persons, and it is the obvious intention, of the rule that all assessments shall be made by the three members as a Committee, i.e., that each of the members should form an opinion as to each assessment. The Sub-Committee appointed to make the assessment in the Civil Lines consisted of Mr. Wishart and Lala Gaya Prasad. No third member of the Sub-Committee was appointed. The rule seems to mean that the Board is to select the third member, but the Secretary says that the Board did not appoint any person to assist Mr. Wishart and Lala Gaya Prasad.

It also appears from the evidence of Lala Gaya Prsad that he alone made the assessments for 1894-95, Mr. Wishart having gone to the hills, and taking no part whatever is the work of assessment. I am of opinion that it cannot be said that there was any legal assessment of the plaintiff for the year 1894-95, and that he is entitled to a refund of the tax paid by him for that year, viz., Rs. 200.

The result is that a decree is passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 208, but that the injunction prayed for by the plaintiff to restrain the defendant from levying any assessment or recovering the same by virtue of the resolution and notice mentioned in paragraph 4 of the plaint is refused, and to that extent the suit is dismissed. Costs will follow the amount decreed and dismissed.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

The Ascot Gold Cup, value 1,000 sovs., with 2,000 sovs. in specie in addition, out of which the second shall receive 500 sovs. and the third 250; added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each h ft.; three-year-olds 7st. 7lbs., four 9st., five, six and aged 9st. 4lbs.; m and g allowed 3lbs. To start at the Cup Post and go once round (about two miles and a-half). (39 subs.) Closed January 7th, 1896.

Sealed nominations to be opened after the running for the Oaks. Sealed nominations for which forfeit is declared before the expiration of time of opening to remain unopened.

Mr. Hamar Bass's ch c LOVE WISELY, by Wisdom—Lovelorn, 3 yrs ..... T. Loates 1
" de St Alary's ch c OMNIUM II, by Upas—Bluette, 4 yrs ..... Rolfe 2
H R H The Prince of Wales' br c FLORIZEL II, by St Simon—Perdita II, 3 yrs 3
Mr W W Fulton's br m LAODAMIA, by Kendal—Chrysalis 6 yrs 0
Lord Rosebery's b c SIR VISTO, by Barcaldine—Visto, 4 yrs 0
Mr T Wharton's ch c VICTOR WILD, by Albert Victor—Wild Huntress, 6 yrs 0

(Winner trained by Taylor.)

Betting: 2 to 1 against Omnium II, 10 to 1 Love Wisely, 100 to 14 Florizel II.

Won by two lengths; a head separating second and third.

THE HARDWICKE STAKES.

The Hardwicke Stakes of 2,000 sovs., added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, P. P., for three-year-olds and upwards; three-year-olds 7st. 10lbs.; four 9st.; five and upwards 9st. 2lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; the winner of a race value 2,000 sovs., or of races collectively value 2,000 sovs. to carry 10lbs; the winner of a race or of races collectively, value 1,000 sovs., 7lbs. extra; maiden three-year-olds allowed 5lbs.; four and upwards 10lbs.; the second to receive 10 per cent., and the third 5 per cent. on the whole stakes; Swinley Course, 63 subs. Closed October 30th, 1894.

Duke of Westminster's b c SHADDOCK, by St. Serf—Orange, 3 yrs ..... M. Cannon 1
Mr A F Barclay's b c DUNROBIN, by Hampton—Helen Agnes, 3 yrs ..... Finlay 2
Prince Soltykoff's b f SATI, by Satiety—Chairmian, 4 yrs ..... Toon 3

(Winner trained by J. Porter.)

Betting: 11 to 5 against Shaddock.

Won in a canter by half a length; eight lengths between the other two.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

The Northumberland Plate of 1,000 sovs.; a handicap; winners of any handicap value 140 sovs. after June 4, at noon, 5lbs.; of two such handicaps or of one value 200 sovs. 8lbs., or of any race value 500, 12lbs. extra, (extreme penalty); the owner of the second to receive 50 sovs.; entrance 5 sovs., the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday next; 15 sovs. if left in or 25 sovs. for starters. Two miles. (36 entries.)

Mr C Perkins's b h DARE DEVIL, by Robert the Devil—Flora Melvor, aged ..... Wyatt 1
Mr F Buchanan's ch c THE DOCKET, by Southampton—Abatement, 5 yrs, 8st 7lbs ..... Colling 2
Mr G Machachlan's ch h POSTERITY, by Petrarch—Santa Monita, 4 yrs, 6st 13lbs ..... Bell 3

(Winner trained by Hall.)

Betting: 9 to 1 against Dare Devil.

Won by half a length; five lengths between second and third.—"Asian."

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"And then what did you do?"

"We didn't know what to do. We were ready in our despair to try anything, when I came across a piece of newspaper which described something exactly like my daughter's symptoms, and a case of the person who was suffering them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. So we laid our heads together, and her father said 'try it.' We did, and you see what she's like now."

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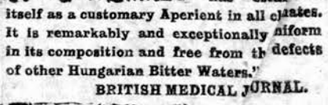

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club:—
Messrs. R. Mathews & Company. Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 1875.
Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, Secretary.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int. se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather. Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The Old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 2) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Essence" is 5217, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received the distinguished recognition.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

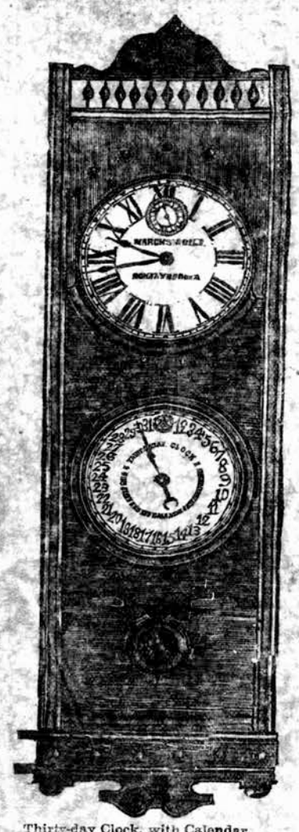
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

Mignon Carriage or Talki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.

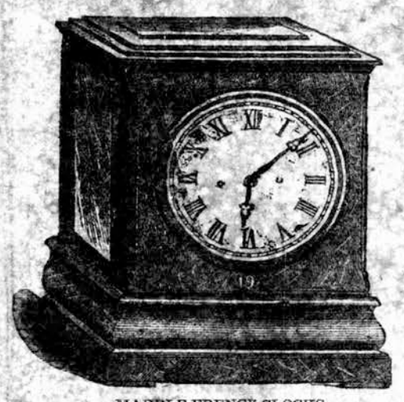


Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... " 85.

English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 175.

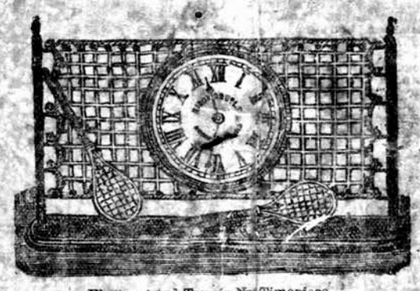
The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 400. Very suitable for presentations.



MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

Since using Pears' soap I have discarded all others.
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
PEARS' INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STING of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft, velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

same as supplied to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY, Sole Agents and Importers.

Stephens Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The Most Perfect **Disinfectant**
Known to Science

SANITAS

KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS

FLUIDS POWDERS SOAPS & APPLIANCES

Fragrant, Non-Poisonous

Does not Stain or Corrode.

"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
Vice-President of College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the office of this paper, or to
BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORLING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have tried the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it apparently have completely cured me. I have been suffering some years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctor was able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORLING."

Price 2s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

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